# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## DAILY GAZETTE.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

*Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—The Republicans of Cleveland have nominated Chas. B. Pettingill for Mayor.

—The Sheriff has seized the Wilmington & Reading Railroad. The sale takes place on April 22d.

—The most severe storm for years prevailed in Nebraska, east of the North Platte river, on Wednesday.

—The Utah Northern Railroad is to be extended twenty-five miles northward from Franklin, Idaho, at once.

—A new trust deed of the Lick estate in San Francisco is being drawn, differing from the first only in increased bequests to relatives.

—Hyacinth Renouard has been appointed Gauger for the First District of Missouri, and Byron Ambler for the Seventeenth Ohio.

—The whole of the business portion of the village of Ticonderoga, New York, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

—The Secretary of War has telegraphed to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas to use every effort to prevent Mexican raids across the Rio Grande.

—The trial of Geo. Reynolds for polygamy is in progress before Judge Emerson in the Third District Court of Utah. This is the first trial under the law of 1862, and will probably be a test case.

—The average number of scholars in the State of Nebraska is 48,000. The total valuation of school property in the State is $1,873,926. The amount of teachers' salaries paid in 1874 was $323,633.

—It seems to be generally believed in Washington that Mr. Douglass will soon retire from his position as Internal Revenue Commissioner. It is thought he will not retire from the public service.

—Advices from Sonora report numerous raids by Apaches, supposed to be from Arizona. A fight occurred between Indians and a party of forty National Guards. One of the latter was killed. The Apache loss is unknown.

—The residence of a man named Sedgeway, near Genoa, Nevada, was burned last Tuesday night. The owner's body was found in the ruins. An inquest showed that he was probably murdered by Indians and the house burned to cover up the crime.

—The Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* says that the announcement of the coalition of the two Unions is hailed with joy by miners and suspended railroad employes. Jollification meetings are being held in the Schuylkill country, and Presidents Liney and Rhoads will issue a proclamation.

—Wm. Bookey and James Parker, two prisoners being taken from Toledo to the penitentiary at Columbus, on Wednesday, under sentence for burglary, jumped from the train while going at the rate of thirty miles an hour near Orange station, fourteen miles from Columbus, and escaped.

—A meeting of Republicans opposed to the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention in New Jersey met in Providence on Wednesday evening. A resolution repudiating the Convention nominations was passed, and Roland A. Hazard was nominated for Governor and Daniel E. Day for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

—Jonathan L. Jones, lately of Washington city, and well known in the different departments there as an inventor and bridge builder, was found dead in his bed in St. Louis on Wednesday. He had been drinking freely since his arrival there, and was much depressed in spirits owing to the failure of Congress to pass upon a claim for $300,000 he had against the Navy department for work done under Commodore Porter during the war. Death was probably caused by congestion of the brain, the result of hard drinking.

### Kindergarten.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

My attention has just been called to the leader in your issue of Monday last, connected with the lecture of Hon. Carl Schurz. I like very much your idea of the Kindergarten, perhaps being the remedy, in part, of the evils which you say Mr. Schurz deplored. It is indeed the remedy. If any intelligent person will take the pains to read Miss E. P. Peabody's two lectures on this subject—which have just been published by me, because I could find no publisher in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York or Boston who would publish them at a reasonable rate and *push* them into circulation. I say if any one of ordinary intelligence can read those two lectures, I am persuaded they will come to the conclusion that this is a most important advance in educational reform.

If there was any chance of my making money by this new effort I would not dare to thus thrust myself before the community. The former publishers, Messrs. H. N. McKinney & Co., of Philadelphia, sold them at 25 cents each and gave it up gladly, assuring me that they were losing money by putting them to me at twelve cents when they knew it was for the purpose of gratuitous distribution and to help their business, as the publishers. Through the kindness of Mr. B. Singerly and his vast facilities for doing printing cheaply and well, I am enabled to offer them at retail at 15 cents, and to the trade eight dollars a hundred copies. Payne's lecture, published by E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort street, New York, is also admirable and is sold at 15 cents.

As your reliable paper reaches so many clergymen of different denominations, and as it is so important that this subject of the new education be brought before the people themselves, I will say here that any clergyman of any denomination will send me his postoffice address and six cents in postage stamps, of which two and a half cents will go to Miss Peabody, I will send a copy of No. 1 and No. 2 to him by mail, postage paid; and as I believe teachers are generally very poorly paid, I make the same offer to any one engaged in teaching in the public schools. I am quite sure that this is one of Froebel's needs but to be known to be adopted every where.

Ah, but some say it is expensive. So are ear-rings, and breast-pins, and fur sacques, and silk dresses, and fast horses, and beautiful carriages, and ten thousand other things, which every lady will have. And what, after all, is our money for if not to benefit our children and make them wise and good? How can we possibly do this so well as by a good, well furnished Kindergarten with a live girl at the head of it—one full of all generous kindliness and grace, full of imagination, culture, refinement and taste. Is any so very fine, so nice, so very much of a *lady* that she could not think of soiling her delicate fingers with a piece of crayon or chalk for the amusement of the little ones? And yet she is pining for something to do. Look at the Sisters of Mercy—as they go to beg from door to door, or at the ladies, the real noble women, who go to the hovels of the poor and wretched. The Sisters of Mercy and the Protestant ladies, both I hope actuated by the spirit of the Master Himself. Oh, what a reward shall be theirs when He comes to make up His jewels! Now, why should not "our girls," especially those who can afford to work for nothing and find themselves, go up and up right around their own neighborhood a dozen or twenty little ones of three or four years old? There is no good reason why this should not be so. There are fifty or a hundred girls in these two cities who could spend six months at some good Kindergarten training school and go right to work in the Fall in their own sitting room or parlor. I do not think the necessary materials would cost over fifty dollars, and I think I can agree to find these materials for any really earnest effort to undertake this thing. I shall be glad to hear from or confer with any such parties.

The programme of the Teachers' Convention, now in session in Allegheny, has nothing on this subject. Can any one tell why? I heard a D. D. say this morning that because the people did not want it. It is not too true. It is just so about the preaching of the Gospel—still we give them line upon line. I wonder no one seems to have thought of mixing up little Kindergarten with the doctrine of justification and all the other vital doctrines over which so many go to sleep. I still warrant any man who informs himself thoroughly on the subject and tells his hearers how through the Kindergarten culture little ones whom Jesus loved so much may be brought to love and labor for the Savior, will have an earnest set of listeners—that sermon. But in my anxiety I shall vary every reader, and the witty, sarcastic grumblings of yesterday's *Evening Leader* be literally true. Jos. S. Travelli.

102 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

MARCH 30, 1875.

R. Segrave, of Segrave Bros., boot and shoe dealers, Youngstown, while on his way home Saturday night, was met on the road track near Henrietta street by a man who presented a pistol and demanded his money. Segrave struck at the pistol, when it was discharged, the bullet striking a memorandum book in his breast pocket, glancing off without injury. They then engaged in the struggle rolled down the embankment twenty feet, when the would-be assassin broke loose and ran off.

## FIRST EDITION.

### THE BEECHER TRIAL

**The Story of the Origin of the Tripartite Agreement Continued.**

**A Lady Witness Doubts Kate Carey's Veracity.**

***Beecher to be Placed on the Witness Stand To-day.***

NEW YORK, March 31, 1875.

The attendance at the Brooklyn City Court this morning was in marked contrast with the crowd and crush yesterday. When the scandal trial was begun to-day Mr Beecher was absent, as was also Mrs. Tilton and her attending friends.

Mr. Chas. Storrs resumed his place on the stand, and his direct examination was continued by Mr. Tracy. He testified: At a conversation with Moulton in December, last year, he used the word "liar" with regard to Beecher, and said he would shoot him. Moulton expressed a willingness, in my presence, to commit violence against Beecher; he did not use the word "sneak," but said he was a liar; he also said he was a perjurer and adulterer, and he knew it; in one of my interviews with Tilton, he said his wife had told him Beecher made improper proposals to her.

The witness here corrected some verbal errors in the testimony he gave yesterday, and the defense announced that they had got through with him.

**Cross-Examined.**

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Beach as follows: After the spring of 1873 my feelings changed toward Tilton, but I do not remember meeting him in the spring of that year and not recognizing him. I did not see him from then until the meeting in Orington's house in July, 1874; the first interview of which I have spoken was at Tilton's house, on the 1st of January, 1871; I could not swear that I can give you the exact words. I asked him if he had been discharged from the newspapers, and he said he had. I then went to Moulton's with Tilton.

Witness was asked if he could give the exact words of any portion of that conversation, and he said he could.

He then continued: I asked Tilton what was the trouble, and he replied that Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse had been

**Telling Stories**

to Bowen about him. I first heard of the arbitration from Tilton about the latter end of March or the first of April, three or four weeks before it was consummated; that was in an interview at my house, and he asked me to be an arbitrator if any arbitration took place; the next time I think I heard of it was when it took place. I did not know of any written paper executed between Bowen and Tilton in reference to the arbitration. I do not remember on that occasion that there was any reference to Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and I do not know that they were mentioned in the personal statement, nor were their names mentioned by the parties at the arbitration with regard to Beecher's relations to her. I understood that all papers relating to the scandal likely to create trouble were to be destroyed, the award made by the arbitration was

**The Result of Conscientious Judgment.**

I gave him what we thought he would be justified to by the contract; both parties made addresses before the arbitrators; Bowen did say something after the arbitration about the incapacity of Tilton; the chief point of difference between Tilton and Bowen was as to what amount Tilton was entitled to as a percentage on the profits of the Brooklyn *Union*. When I reached Moulton's house on the evening of the 3d of January, I understood from Mr. Claflin that Beecher's affairs were to be brought into the case. I said I could not sit in judgment upon a man who had not asked me. Mr. Claflin said that Beecher understood it, and that a paper had been drawn up between Beecher, Bowen and Tilton. I then said that if this was so, I would return. I told Tilton and Moulton that I did not think this was a fair paper. Tilton drew up a paper containing amendments, which was attached to the original paper, and Claflin took it to Wilkeson; this paper was to be given to one person with the consent of all parties concerned; there was nothing said about publishing the argument then; Bowen took the contracts with him, and it is my opinion that some form of receipts passed between Tilton and Bowen, but I am not positive there was no award in writing made; it was just after Tilton had amended his portion of the agreement that Claflin suggested that the

**Burning of all the Papers**

of Tilton and Moulton; these papers included Beecher's apology and a letter of January 1st from Tilton to Bowen; in all these conversations, when Tilton mentioned Mrs. Tilton, he always spoke of her in the highest terms of respect; I never remember him disparaging his wife. When he spoke of Beecher's improper proposals to his wife, he said she indignantly repelled them. I did not know what portion of the triparti agreement that Tilton amended; it was either in 1871 or 1872 that Tilton spoke of prosecuting some one for slandering his wife; I do not think I ought to give the names.

A whispering consultation here took place between Mr. Beach and Mr. Tilton, when the former said he might leave out the names.

Witness continued: Tilton told me that this person had reported to the family of Mr. Curtis that Mrs. Tilton was

**A Lewd Woman,**

and that he saw the husband of this party, and thought there was no remedy but prosecution; in December, 1874, my brother and myself saw Moulton, when he said that Tilton opposed that portion of his sworn statement which related to persons other than those concerned directly in the controversy. Moulton then called Beecher a liar, adulterer and perjurer, but was not so excited as in the former conversation. I did not think Moulton would shoot Mr. Beecher when he said so; perhaps I did not feel there was any occasion for me to make a remark about it; in a conversation in August Moulton was excited about the charge of blackmailing; when I called he said he was surprised that I called to see a blackmailer; he then said to me to tell my brother not to sign the committee's report, as

**Beecher Had Confessed His Adultery**

to him, and he had papers to show it; he did not want my brother to sign it, and if he did Moulton would make another statement; he threatened to drive Beecher from Plymouth church and Brooklyn; when Beecher called him a blackmailer at the same time, he said, he should act in his defence; he said if my brother had signed the report he would have to make a statement which would cross my threshold and break my heart. Tilton, Moulton and myself were together ten days afterwards, and in the conversation Moulton stated that Sam. Wilkeson had written to Theodore do in case of trouble?"

**Re-direct Examination.**

I was requested to go to Mr. Moulton's house before the arbitration took place; the arbitration, I understood, related to matters in dispute between the three men. I do not think Bowen raised the question of submitting the matter to arbitration. Bowen made a request that the Woodstock letter should be returned to him; in a conversation with Tilton about suiting the person for slandering his wife, he said that they had made a charge of adultery between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

**Re-cross Examination.**

I said on cross-examination that Tilton had told me that the party had told Mr. Curtis' family that Mrs. Tilton was a lewd woman, and had an impure disease; but I said I could not connect Beecher's name guage used, but I think I was to be charged against a lewd woman as to his wife with adultery charging Tilton's

**Mrs. Perkins' Testimony.**

The next witness called was Mrs. Mary Perkins; she testified: I reside at present in Boston, but lived in Hartford, Conn., forty-six years; my husband is named Perkins. I am a sister of Henry Ward Beecher's, and am older than Beecher; in the winter of 1861 and 1872 I spent the whole of that winter with my brother; I went in December, 1871, and stayed to April, 1872. Mrs. Beecher was absent, and I remained in the house during the whole period of her absence. I seldom went out of the house, but sometimes went for a short walk alone, and at other times with my brother, Henry Ward Beecher. I was in the habit of receiving Beecher's guests, but did not in that winter see Mrs. Tilton. I was there in the winter of 1873, but did not leave until Mrs. Beecher returned; this was after the publication of

**The Woodhull Scandal**

this winter. I did not see or hear of Mrs Tilton being at the house the first week in June, 1873, when I was at my son's, in Roxbury, Mass.; on the first Thursday of the month Mr. Beecher came down with Mrs. Claflin, wife of ex-Governor Claflin, and took me on a visit to Claflin's, in Newtonville; on the second Sunday in June my brother preached in Mr. Murray's Church in Boston. I heard my brother preach on that occasion; this Thursday was, I think, the 5th of June; he stayed there about a week; my brother was not in New York during that visit, nor was he away any time so as to enable him to get half way to New York.

Mr. Shearman here dropped the direct examination, and the prosecution allowed the witness to leave the stand without putting any questions.

The usual recess was here taken.

Mrs. Beecher came into the court shortly after the trial opened, unaccompanied by any one but her youngest son; and Mr. Evarts, who came in shortly after, lingered about ten minutes, taking no part in the proceedings, and then went away again to consult with his client. Ex-Judge Fullerton did not get into Court until after Storrs had finished his cross examination.

**A Little Stir.**

After the recess some little stir was created by the entrance of Beecher, who was absent during the morning session, and a greater number of spectators was in attendance.

**James Freeland on the Stand.**

Mr. Tracy called to the stand James Freeland. He testified: I have lived in Brooklyn and am a member of Plymouth church. I know Tilton, Moulton and Bowen. I was formerly a merchant in New York, and now Collector of Internal Revenue. I was one of the arbitrators between Tilton and Bowen at Moulton's. I went with Storrs and Claflin. I think something was said about Storrs not being an arbitrator. I think he retired because something was said about Beecher. Claflin said all the matter about Beecher would be considered, and Storrs then retired. Bowen and Tilton made their speeches and withdrew. We concluded and agreed on the award. Claflin announced the award ($7,000), that all the papers, including the letter of apology, were to be burned, and the tripartite agreement was to be signed by Bowen, Beecher and Tilton.

The cross-examination of witness was brief. Nothing new was elicited.

**A Witness that Knows Something About Kate Carey.**

The next witness called, a lady, who was led to the stand by Mr. Caldwell, was Mrs. Jennie Moore. She testified: My husband is Robert T. Moore, and he is in the grocery business. I have been married eighteen months. I had a woman named Kate Carey, or Kate Smith, in my employ. She gave the name of Kate Smith when she came. She gave another name afterwards, Kate Carey. She talked about having been with Mrs. Tilton. I live in Pacific street, Brooklyn.

The witness was asked if she (Kate) had talked of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

This was objected to, and an argument ensued, but it was ruled out.

Mr. Shearman then said he offered to prove that Kate Carey said she never had seen anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, and that whoever said so was a liar.

**Kate Carey's Veracity Questioned.**

The witness then continued: I know the character of Kate Carey, and would not believe her under oath.

The witness was asked what were Kate Carey's habits as to being temperate, but this was ruled out. She then testified: Kate Carey said she never saw anything wrong between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, and that whoever said so were liars.

**Cross-Examined.**

Kate Carey came to me in the fall of 1872, in October, I think, and left in December. I did not make any inquiries before I engaged her, or while she was in my employ, or after she left. I did not go to see persons who had furnished her with recommendations. I found her out through my relations. This is the way I learned of her general character. I belong to and attend the Methodist Church.

**Robert T. Moore's Testimony.**

This witness was allowed to go, and Robert T. Moore called. He testified: I am the husband of the last witness. Kate Carey was in our employ. I asked her if she ever saw any familiarity between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, and she said No, that she saw Beecher there when Mrs. Tilton was sick, and that he brought and sent her flowers. I would not believe Kate Carey under oath.

Cross-examined.—This is from stories that I have heard while she was in our employ.

**James Redpath on the Stand.**

The next witness was James Redpath. He testified: I am a lecturer in the lyceum. I have known Theodore Tilton about fifteen years. I have known Francis D. Moulton since the winter of 1872-3. After the Woodhull story, Tilton, in a conversation, described to me a document he was preparing about Beecher's affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler was there, and stayed at his (Tilton's) house all night. He then showed me the True Story, and gave it to me to read when I went to my room. During the months of January and February, 1874, I paid about twenty or thirty visits to his house. When Tilton gave me the story to read he said he did not want Elizabeth to know anything about it. I remember one time meeting Mrs. Tilton in the passage, when she had

**A Look of Determination**

on her face. I thought it was from some domestic trouble, and went into Tilton's bed-room, and he was lying on the bed with a troubled expression on his face and the manuscript of the True Story lying there. He said to me that Elizabeth threatened to deny the True Story if it was published. He seemed to be in a fever and very much flushed in the face. I thought that he was going into a fever, or that he was

**Becoming Insane.**

I then persuaded him not to go on his lecturing tour. He got up off the bed and came over with me to New York.

The witness was shown a copy of the True Story, which he identified as that shown to him by Tilton, and said he obtained it from him and had copied a portion of it until he became tired.

**Cross-Examined.**

This conversation with Tilton occurred early in February, 1873, at his house, and I read the True Story early in January of that year. In the first conversation Tilton was lying on a sofa, looking poorly. Theodore and I talked about the scandal. It was after the True Story that Tilton said the True Story did not contain all he had to say. The second conversation was some weeks after. He was then lying on the bed. I said: "Theodore, you have not told me the whole truth." He said "No." I was then acquainted with the True Story, and knew what the charge in it is. There was no conversation that I remember before we went down stairs. I do not remember if he said he had not slept for several nights. I do not remember if he explained why he was in a feverish condition or gave a reason for writing the True Story, or why it should be published. I threw my copy of the True Story away among my papers and forgot it altogether. It had passed out of my mind until the matter came up again in a conversation some time last June. I handed a letter to Tilton in my handwriting. I wrote it about the middle of July, 1874. I saw Beecher before writing this letter in Brooklyn on two occasions. It was before Beecher made his statement before the committee, I think.

This closed Redpath's testimony, and as it wanted ten minutes of the hour for adjournment, Judge Neilson told the counsel for the defense to proceed.

Mr. Evarts said they now purposed putting the defendant on the stand, but perhaps it would be better to defer it until to-morrow morning.

This was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

## TEXAS.

**The Border War—What a White Woman Saw—Two Americans Murdered—Two Mexicans Hanging Upon a Tree.**

CORPUS CHRISTI, March 31.—An American woman, with her husband, in company with a teamster from Laredo, arrived here to-day, and gives a sworn statement that she saw at San Ferando creek, on last Friday, thirty-five miles from here, two Americans dead. They were stabbed in several places. Their horses and arms were still near. They apparently had been dead about a day. One was a very stout man, with heavy, black hair and beard; the other, a light-haired man, both about twenty-five years of age. They were not known. The teamsters buried them in their saddle blankets and hastened on. She says at a place called Chocolate, about twenty miles from this place, two Mexicans were hanging upon a tree. This is evidently the work of the raiders.

Rumors from a reliable source report other similar cases; also that a large body of Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico, making these their objective points. There is great anxiety felt for the safety of the frontier counties. Mexico is almost entirely suspended, no one leaving the town or coming in. Merchants say they will order no more goods till these outrages are checked and they are afforded some protection. Our citizens and arms are inadequate to resist the threatened attacks. The citizens and merchants held a meeting to-day, requesting the Government to furnish immediate relief.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**Proposed Abdication of the Emperor of Brazil.**

PARIS, March 31.—The *Bien Public* publishes the following: The Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his eldest daughter, Countess D'Eu. The Emperor upon his abdication will make a tour of Europe, after which he will proceed to the United States, where he will make his home.

**SPAIN.**

**Carlist Dissensions.**

LONDON, March 31.—Spanish advices state that, notwithstanding the denials of the truth of the reports of dissensions among the Carlists, it is known beyond question that there are serious difficulties between Don Carlos and the Carlist Council of the Province of Navarre.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**An Extensive Failure.**

LONDON, March 31.—William Thomas Henry, telegraph engineer and contractor, has failed. Liabilities $2,500,000.

## SECOND EDITION

### MINERS' WAR.

**Great Excitement in the Lehigh Region.**

**The Strikers Determined to Stop All Work.**

**A Raid on the Mining Town of Ebervale.**

**A Sheriff Quiets the Mob.**

**The Chief Burgess Fired On.**

HAZELTON, [Pa., March 31.—Another crowd of armed men have started from Ebervale for Upper Lehigh, to stop the men employed by the Jersey Central Railroad from loading coal at that place. A special train has left here with a detachment of police, armed and equipped, to resist any attempt at violence by the mob. The result of this raiding is awaited with great anxiety. Our local police force is too small to contend with the exasperated miners, and a call for the military is expected.

**One Man Killed.**

A dispatch from Upper Lehigh announces the killing of a Mr. Dermott, one of the bosses there. Last night coffin hand bills were served on men obtaining coal for the boilers at Eckley colliery. The whole region is in a state of great excitement. The raiders are called "Lauderbern's Regiment," from the fact that Lauderbern has been selling them condemned Government muskets.

Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, accompanied by Calvin Pardee and a number of our best citizens, have just left here by special train for the scene of disturbance. All are fully armed and prepared to assist the Sheriff in the discharge of his duties.

**Another Raid**

was made on Yorktown to-day. The men getting coal for the engines were driven off with violence. The probability is that the mines will fill with water unless assistance is obtained to-night.

**Four Rioters Captured.**

*Later.*—Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, with his posse, have just arrived with four prisoners captured at Ebervale. The mob were discovered near Drifton, on their return from Upper Lehigh, when the Sheriff advised them to throw away their arms, after which he, with his posse, proceeded on to Ebervale and awaited the arrival of the rioters. Wishing to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, the Sheriff sent out scouts to warn them a second time, threatening to arrest every man found with arms on his person. The miners were soon seen approaching, but without their guns, having previously secreted them in the woods. Every man was searched as he came in, the result being the arrest of the four men mentioned above, who had pistols and billies on their persons.

**Correction.**

Since sending the dispatch announcing the killing of Mr. Dermott at Upper Lehigh, it has been learned that his death resulted from an accident.

It is reported that an effort was made to throw one of the passenger trains off the track from Jeddo and Derringer.

There is also a rumor that a crowd of miners are coming to-night from Schuylkill county to make a raid on Audenried, Yorktown and Jeanesville.

**Riot in Pottsville.**

POTTSVILLE, March 31.—A grand parade of the Mechanics and Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Ashland and Mechanicsville, Schuylkill county, Shenandoah and Heckscherville, occurred here this afternoon. About five hundred men were in line, who expressed themselves determined to stand out to the last. At seven P. M. the marching men, with the strains of the Reppller House. Chief Burgess Gensell called out the police force to quell the riot. Roughs from Centralia and Patches turned on the Chief Burgess and fired several shots at him, without effect. No arrests were made, the police fearing it would cause a greater riot.

Great excitement prevails. The citizens fear that there will be trouble to-night. There is a report to the effect that the "blacklegs," as they are termed, at the Mansion House, employed by the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad Company, will be attacked.

**A Train Attacked.**

To-day, between Locust Gap and Alaska, colliery train hands were stoned, fired upon and driven from the cars. Superintendent Ohnausen went to the spot and brought the train safely.

**Other Strikes.**

SHAMOKIN, PA., March 31.—The men at the Buck Ridge colliery intend striking to morrow for the 1874 basis. Every one suspended to-day at the Henry Clay colliery.

**Message from the Governor.**

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31.—The following message was sent to the Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland counties:

I am informed that a tumult, or mob, disturbing the public peace, exists in your county, and an application has been made to me under the act of May 4th, 1864, to suppress the same. I consider it my duty, as civil officer of your county, to order out a *posse comitatus* without delay, and suppress all tumults, mobs, riots or unlawful interference with persons and property in your county.

(Signed) J. HARTRANFT, Governor.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, with easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and no decided change in temperature during the day, but with colder weather in the last named district at night.

**Meteorological Summary.**

The following is a synopsis of the observations taken at Pittsburgh during the month of March:

Barometer—Mean, 30.032; highest, 30.502; lowest, 29.266; range, 1.236 inches.

Temperature—Mean, 35.6 degrees; highest, 79; lowest, 11; range, 68.

Wind—Prevailing direction, northwest; greatest velocity, 24 miles per hour; total number of miles, 4,808.

Number of clear days, 3; fair days, 9; cloudy days other than those on which rain fell, 4; number of days on which rain or snow fell, 13; total amount of precipitation during the month, 3.45 inches. The total amount of precipitation during the month of March, 1874, was 2.94 inches.

## YELLOW FEVER.

**The Disease Epidemic at Key West.**

NEW YORK, March 31.—A dispatch from Washington says: A telegram from Key West announces that the yellow fever had greatly increased within a few days and all the naval vessels have been quarantined; the soldiers garrisoning the forts would leave immediately for colder quarters; that the epidemic was spreading and that deaths were occurring in Key West. Instructions have been sent to the surgeons at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, on the lookout for yellow jack, and promptly report its appearance. The United States steamer Dispatch, sent to New Orleans to convey the Senatorial party to Mexico, was at Key West when the fever broke out, increasing the solicitude in Washington, not only for the naval officers, but for the prominent persons composing the excursion party.

**An Epidemic in Havana**

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Capt. Ransom, of the United States steamer Colorado, reports a yellow fever epidemic at Havana.

## OHIO.

**Mining Troubles Anticipated in the Hocking Valley—The Governor Interviewed by Operators.**

COLUMBUS, March 31.—Several prominent coal operators called on Governor Allen to-day, and informed him that they had good reason to believe that serious trouble might be expected at Nelsonville before long from mischief-making coal miners, who are seeking to drive all colored miners from the Hocking valley. They called to obtain his opinion as to what they had better do under the circumstances. The Governor replied to the party that he had issued a proclamation to the local officials to use their full authority to prevent bloodshed or destruction of property, and that, with the law, was amply sufficient to meet all cases. The Governor declined to give any advice as to what steps the coal operators should take to protect their property, saying the citizens must construe the laws for themselves, that it was his business to see them were violated, rather than to anticipate their violation.

## FROM WASHINGTON

**The Mexican Outrages on the Texas Border.**

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1875.

**Revenue Receipts.**

The internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day were $8,234,554, and the receipts for March, 1874, $7,781,000. The customs receipts for the week ending March 27th were: Baltimore, $128,924; Philadelphia, $191,364; Boston, $343,963; New Orleans, for the week ending March 20th, $90,567.

**The Mexican Outrages.**

The following telegram was received here to-day from the Governor of Texas:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 30, 1875.—To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States: Sir—The depredations of organized bands of robbers from the republic of Mexico have of late increased in frequency and atrocity to an extent which threatens the depopulation of the lower Rio Grande country. The alarm in the country between Nueces and the Rio Grande consequent upon these raids, in which our people are ruthlessly murdered and their property forcibly taken by these foreign desperadoes, is widespead, and unless relieved by some assurances of protection, must result in a general breakup of the settlements. On the 26th of this month a large party of these robbers penetrated the interior as far as within eighteen miles of Corpus Christi, robbing stores and ranches and murdering and capturing citizens, and capturing and destroying the United States mail. I appeal to your Excellency for protection for the people of that country against these invasions of outlaws from Mexico, since they have been of almost weekly occurrence for several months past, and are increasing in force and boldness. Citizens of that country have been compelled for the most part to move to the towns for protection, and no security exists outside of these corporations for life or property, and the people in towns even hold themselves in constant readiness for defense. I trust your Excellency will deem it proper to give security to the people on the Rio Grande border in view of the assurance I now give you that an extreme necessity exists for it.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD COKE, Governor of Texas.

The Secretary of War sent the following reply:

WASHINGTON, March 31.—To the Governor of Texas: The President being absent, your telegram has been sent to me. Orders will be given to the military authorities to take immediate steps towards the protection of the people of Texas on the Mexican frontier.

(Signed) WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

## SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

**The Ice Gorge Started at Ransom.**

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 31.—The river has been rising rapidly since this afternoon. The Ransom gorge gave way at 5:30 P. M., and it is now sweeping down the river.

**Later.**

The foot of the Ransom gorge has lodged against the foot of this gorge without starting it. The water has risen a foot and a half here in a little over an hour, and is now twenty-one feet above low water mark, but the gorge shows no signs of giving way and may hold out through the night. The water is backing up at West Pittston, and is just beginning to flood that place.

**Railroads Flooded.**

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is flooded between here and Pittston, and all trains have been abandoned between the two places, and there are no mails from the north. The last train down reached here at 7 this evening, two hours behind time. A Lackawanna & Bloomsburg train was just ahead of it, and both were filled with passengers. The track was covered with water for a distance of a mile and a half, and in some places it was so deep as to cover the second step of the cars, and came within two or three inches of running into the fire box of the engine. The current across the track was rapid, and carried with it great cakes of ice, railroad ties, fences and logs. The trains were slowly moved, and had to stop every few feet to remove obstructions. No. 4 north was met on the inundated track with its baggage car off the rails, the hind truck having been caught by an ice boulder. The baggage was removed, the car cut loose and left in the flood. Two locomotives and tenders from the front of engines on down trains, and the steps of cars were occupied by conductors, brakesmen and passengers, who were all kept busy at pushing and kicking away logs and ice boulders from the track. At the swinging bridge there was a great mass of floating ice and driftwood on the track, and while a passage was being opened through it, about an acre of ice, which had been lodged on the right of the track, began to move and headed across the track in front of the train. It looked dangerous and the men became frightened and ladies began to cry. Some trees and bushes, however, arrested its progress, and the trains made their way through before it started again. The steps of the cars caught against a large cake of ice several times, and were somewhat damaged, but the trains were not otherwise injured.

**The Water Falling.**

The river has fallen five inches since nine o'clock, the water having found additional outlets across Kingston Flats, through which it is rushing with great force and noise. The Wilkesbarre gorge is yet apparently immovable, and will likely remain so until the water is raised several feet higher by a storm or by its stepping on the flats. The river is also falling at Pittston, and that place has escaped a second inundation.

## VIRGINIA.

**A Gang of Counterfeiters Arrested.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—A special to the *Dispatch* says officers of the United States secret service made a raid into the counties of Scott, Wise, Russel, Buchanan, Smythe and Montgomery, this State, and arrested nine manufacturers of counterfeit money. A large amount of counterfeit coin, bills, dies, plates, &c., was captured. The leader of the gang, Joe Mullins, made desperate resistance, attempting to shoot the captors. The prisoners were brought to Abingdon and committed to jail. Three other squads of mounted officers are to be heard from, and they will probably expected to come in with about twenty more prisoners. The United States officers are under the direction of Chief Washburn. Government detectives have been on the track of these counterfeiters for the last eight years.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to consumers of gas that I am prepared to test meters on their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United State bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Jno. Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Third National Bank of Allegheny, in the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand L. S. and seal of office, this 18th day of March, 1875.

(Signed) JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.

No. 2,235. mar40:d66

### MEETINGS.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF LIBERTY TRUE BLUES, No. 24, L. O. L., are requested to meet at their FELLOWS' HALL, East Liberty, at 9 o'clock, A. M., THURSDAY, April 1, 1875, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN BLUE. Sister Lodges are invited to attend

By order W. M.
JAMES H. JORDON.
mh31:p90

☞ ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 13th, 1875, at 11 o'clock P. M., to hear the Report of the Board, elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.
March 12, 1875. mh-d16

### ELECTIONS.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30, 1875.

☞ ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 135 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, April 13, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

ap1:p21 JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 25, 1875.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIrectors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 171 Federal street, on TUESDAY, April 6th, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

mh26:w92 JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

### DIVIDENDS.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1875.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable on demand, free of tax.

ap1:p23 S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
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No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875


BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

SCHOEPPE, the alleged murderer, who came so near being hung, is now serving out a sentence in a Western Penitentiary, and urging in the courts his claim to the estate of the lady he is said to have poisoned.

YELLOW FEVER is reported to be rapidly increasing at Key West, and the vessel sent to take the Congressional party to Mexico was there but a few days since, a fact which causes considerable anxiety on the part of the authorities.

IT IS now alleged that General Spinner was forced to resign because of his views relative to the inflation of the currency. His successor is a hard money man. As between the two, on this subject, the majority of the people favor the views of Spinner.

ANOTHER *alibi* was established yesterday in the Beecher trial, in the evidence of his sister, Mrs. Perkins, who swears that he was in Boston during the entire week when he was said to be making such remarkable disclosures to Mrs. Moulton. She also testifies to having spent several Winters in his house, at Brooklyn, when Mrs. Beecher was in Florida, and that Mrs. Tilton did not visit there.

THE somewhat singular rumor comes from Brazil, by way of Paris, that the Emperor, Don Pedro, proposes to abdicate in favor of his daughter, and, after a tour in Europe, settle in the United States. The Emperor is a gentleman of highly cultivated mind, of large scientific acquirements, and the duties of his position have not been entirely to his taste, these many years. Still, the rumor is not the first of the kind, and is to be received with many grains of allowance.

THE excitement in the anthracite coal regions is on the increase, and it now seems probable that the military will be called out to repress the rioters. The old system of threatening letters is being followed, and the entire anthracite region is in a ferment. There is an imperative necessity for vigorous measures, of some character, to repress the outbreaks that so frequently occur. Could the disagreements, between operators and miners be obviated, by some fair method, it would be a great blessing.

ANDY JOHNSON is said to have declined to stump this State next Fall, in response to the invitation of the Democratic party managers. He promises, however, to deliver political speeches in the Senate. It is to be regretted that Andy's services cannot be secured, as we do not know a person who could render the Republican party such effective service as Andy Johnson. He is a famous fellow for hitting the wrong way; and if his Democratic speeches failed to do the Republican party good, it would be a marked and surprising event.

IT is hardly worth remarking, yet Mr. Douthett's declaration that spelling matches are "monkey shows," seems to have excited disagreeable feelings, in one or two instances. Whatever his objections may be, it is no doubt true that much innocent amusement, some orthographic knowledge, and other incidental benefits have been derived from the development of these affairs. It is probably hard to account for the remarkable public interest taken in them, but they are, nevertheless, important affairs, in that they have attained so much prominence, and enlisted the interest of so many worthy persons. It is certainly not at all necessary to ridicule or fight them.

CANADA has the honor of proposing to punish abortionists as they best deserve—the sentence of death having been pronounced on two persons, one who produced an abortion causing death, and the other, the seducer, who was an accomplice in the act. There is no other method of meeting this terrible crime than that of severe punishment. It is so generally attended by the death of the victim, and is so likely to produce that result, that it would be entirely just to include the idea that death thus produced is murder; and that injuries thus effected shall be regarded as purposely inflicted, and be as severely punishable as though they were done with criminal intent. In the case referred to the seducer is included in the sentence, because he was present at the abortion, and therefore participated in the crime. The laws in this country on the subject under mention are entirely too lax. Even the case of the murder of the young girl from Paterson, New Jersey, by the Polish abortionist, has gone, comparatively, unpunished. The man was adjudged a short imprisonment, but, if we do not err, is at last free. We need strict and rigid laws, that will be enforced, as against crimes of this character, which should be regarded and punished as equivalent to murder.

THE demonstration in London, a few days since, ostensibly in favor of Kenealy and others, counsel for or friends of the Tichborne claimant, but really in the interest of the claimant himself, was a protest against partiality and persecution under the guise of justice which may yet develop to alarming proportions. When Tichborne was condemned, and Kenealy disbarred, there was much rejoicing in aristocratic circles, on the presumption that both were effectually suppressed. But the one evidently retained a hold on the people, not for his personal merits, but as the representative of judicial oppression. Kenealy started a paper, the *Englishman*, which has vigorously urged this idea, and assailed the triumphant party, and the result is his election to Parliament. There he has already forced the other parties to hear him, and to accord the justice of his remarks. Now, a demonstration said to number one hundred thousand persons, is evidence that he has a following in London that cannot be inconsiderately put aside. It is already a disturbing question in aristocratic minds whether they have not been too active in this case, and the fear is felt that Kenealy represents an idea that may rally a party following which may yet give them very great trouble.

IT is stated that no attention will be given to the decision of Judge White, as regards bill No. 54, except so far as it includes the refusal of the Judges to appoint a board of assessment. Even here it does not work a change, as if the appointment is not made the present board holds over. This determination proceeds on the idea that the subject matter of the law was not before the Court, except in so far as pertained to the appointment of Assessors. All the other parts of the bill stand, it is claimed, as through the opinion had not been rendered. For the Judges to take up a bill, without its being brought formally and directly to their attention, and decide upon its constitutionality, is a stretch of power that is not admitted. In the present instance, it is held that the Judges were brought face to face with one phase of the bill, that requiring them to make certain appointments. They refuse to make these on the ground that they cannot be required to do it by the Legislature. So much is in order; but beyond this they were not called upon to go, except to intimate what they would probably decide, were the case fully before them. Of course they cannot be compelled to make the appointments without a decision of the Supreme Court, and, therefore, the subject must go there. As we understand the rumor, it is that pending the Supreme Court decision no attention will be paid to that of Judge White.

### *A SUBJECT DECIDED.*

The subject of female suffrage has received a backset of late, in the form of an unfavorable judgment in the United States Supreme Court. The case involved the old question, that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution involved the right of suffrage to females. Of course the idea was utterly and entirely absurd. The framers of the amendment and the members of Congress who adopted it had in view no purpose to confer the franchise on women, and that subject was not seriously considered. The object of the amendment was perfectly understood—to remove distinctions which slavery had established between white and colored persons. Even in this it has partially failed, but the attempt to secure female suffrage through it may be regarded as a disastrous failure. The case was that of Miner vs. Hoppersatt, and came up from the Supreme Court of Missouri. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion. The pith of it is that the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment are such rights only as arise out of citizenship of the United States. The right to vote is not one of these, but is a privilege conferred by State laws. "The United States has no voters," says the Chief Justice," and no one can vote for National without being competent to vote for State officers. The elective officers of the United States are chosen directly or indirectly by the voters of the States." Even State citizenship does not necessarily secure the suffrage. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution the States, with a single exception, had Constitutions "in not one of which were all citizens recognized as entitled to this right." The Federal Constitution and its interpreters have never included the privilege of voting among the essential rights of citizenship. If it were so included "the provision of the Constitution which gives citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States would entitle the citizens of each State to the right to vote in the several States precisely as the citizens of those States are"—a proposition the absurdity of which appears from its mere statement.

We have no special antipathy to female suffrage, provided it can be rightly attained; but the case thus decided, represented the idea of the immoral crew who in New York have been leaders in the suffrage movement. It was an attempt to obtain a privilege under what may be termed false pretenses. The discovery of the possible application of the Fourteenth Amendment to this subject, and the development of opinions from such men as Butler and Carpenter that this idea was thought of and included when the amendment was pending, was ingenious; yet it was generally known that it amounted to nothing. At all events, what vitality there was in the idea, has been effectually disposed of, and Woman Suffrage, as afforded by the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, is limp and dead,—its funeral sermon having been pronounced by Chief Justice Waite.

### *THE SPRING HEGIRA.*

The usual rush of travel to Europe has already begun, and it is believed that the number who will spend a portion of the Summer abroad is unusually large. The low rate of fare, the generally agreeable character of an ocean trip, and the diversified experiences to be had among strange peoples and customs abroad, serve to attract our people away. There are many who go abroad annually, and spend at least half their time in foreign countries. These are, chiefly, persons who have suddenly become possessed of means, and who imagine that refined elegance can only be had where royalty and aristocracy are to be found. They spend their time, not in travel, or enjoyment of really good surroundings, but in aping after aristocrats, and seeking husbands for marriageable daughters. Added to these are many others, the total yearly exodus from this country being estimated at forty thousand persons. That this estimate is tolerably accurate is shown by the fact that fifteen steamers leave the different ports of this country weekly for Europe, and carry an average of at least fifty passengers each. Thus the estimate is made that at least forty thousand persons go abroad yearly.

The great evil that attaches to this system of absenteeism is the drain it makes on the monetary resources of the country. That those who go abroad spend, on the average, at least a thousand dollars each, is beyond doubt. It is generally believed that the expenditure amounts to at least two thousand each,—or $80,000,000 in gold annually. This vast amount goes in passage money, purchases, objects of vertu, and a life of extravagance while abroad. It is as complete a drain on the gold supply of the country as though the amount were abstracted year by year, and taken abroad. It is, in fact, a direct and absolute loss of so much to the country, and has much to do with the vexed problem of so arranging our income and outgo as a nation, that we can relieve ourselves from our money-slavery to Europe. Political economists have long been puzzled over one phase of our dealings with foreign powers. The statistics show a balance of trade against us,—say of $150,000,000 a year. We send abroad half this amount in gold, and the balance in evidences of debt of one kind or other. It is seen that we raise a given amount of produce, mine the precious metals, and ought, from the various sources of wealth we have, to overcome this difference and wipe it out. We have been struggling to do this for the last dozen years; and yet, the panic came, partially because we could not borrow from Europe at a critical juncture. Why? We had gone steadily into debt, until her lenders were alarmed. In brief, somehow, we had not made the headway in paying debts, or in accumulating assets that the figures of trade indicated we should have done.

The foreign travel, and consequent expenditure of money, partly solves this troublesome problem. The travelers may not directly take with them the vast sum referred to above, but the letters of credit they carry, are balanced by corresponding deposits with their bankers here. As the letters of credit are drawn against, the bankers here are required to make good the amount, and thus, the machinery of trade is called into requisition. If the balance of trade is with us, mercantile bills can be used, but when these are not available, gold must be paid or bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness made use of. Thus it is that the travel from this country drains it of its wealth, and tends to keep it poor. The objects purchased rob American labor of just so much patronage, and drain the country of so much wealth.

It is surprising to what extent this business of spending money abroad is carried. In the purchase of outfits for houses, horses, and all that pertains to stylish or luxurious living our people spend vast sums to very little purpose. Yet articles of the same kind, and of far better quality, can often be purchased in this country, and at far less cost. The injury done in the purchases abroad is in the fact that it adds to the prosperity of those countries, at the same time it takes from the prosperity of our own people. It is a noticeable fact that foreigners who visit this country merely pay their hotel and traveling expenses, and do not purchase articles for home. If our travelers would follow this rule, we would be relieved of a great evil. The necessary traveling expenses would absorb only about one-fourth what is now annually spent, by Americans abroad. The remaining three-fourths goes directly to the support of the tradesmen in Europe, and represents so much taken from the industries of this country. It is, thus, a serious and growing evil, of a kind with that which has made Ireland what it is, as regards lack of material prosperity.

### *PERSONAL.*

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON has started for the South on a lecturing tour.

PROCOPIOS, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, has been suspended by the Greek Synod.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR is translating her husband's History of Germany into the German language.

MR. SPINNER has been in office for four teen years, having been appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861. He is 73 years old.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY was a classmate of Cardinal Cullen of Dublin at the Propaganda in Rome. Both are known as Cardinal-Archbishops.

THE guardian of the tomb of Napoleon I., Pierre Hendier, died recently at the age of 76 years. He fought under the man whose ashes he guarded for many years.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY do not meet with entire approval in their revival labors. The London *Athenæum* says there is more curiosity than religion in the crowds they attract.

GEN. SPINNER'S successor, Mr. New, is about forty years old, and a wealthy banker. He was Quartermaster of Indiana under Gov. Morton, and was a member of the Finance Board.

THE oldest Fourth of July orator in Massachusetts is Mr. Benjamin Hobart, of Abington, now ninety-four years of age, who delivered the oration on Independence Day in that town in the year 1805.

LIEUT. RICHARD C. HOOKER, U. S. N., and son-in-law of Senator Stewart, who has been on duty at the Hydrographic office at Washington for two years, has been ordered to Mare Island, California.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Wendell Phillips, John G. Whittier, G. W. Curtis, and Fred. Douglass are expected to take part in the Centennial anniversary of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society on April 14.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has had a slight relapse. His illness is not regarded as dangerous, but a lingering bilious attack, that enjoins care and patience for a few days to restore him fully to his usual good health.

THE President and members of the Cabinet, who are to attend the Centennial celebration of the battle of Concord and Lexington, on April 19, will leave Washington on April 14 or 15, and reach Boston on Friday, the 16th.

RED tape is annoying General Sherman's family greatly. Those diamonds are still in the safe of the Collector of the Port of York, where they must remain until another session of Congress, unless Lieutenant Fitch can spare six or eight thousand dollars from his balances.

THIRTEEN Episcopal bishops have been elected since the last General Convention, five missionary and ten diocesan. Of these seven have been consecrated, four have declined, and two await confirmation. One missionary jurisdiction (China) and two dioceses (Iowa and Fond du Lac) remain vacant.

MR. GEORGE H. KEITH, Postmaster at Minneapolis, does not wish to leave the public in doubt concerning the power which secured his re-appointment. He announces with great emphasis: "I was re-appointed because Congressman William S. King asked it and insisted upon it as his right to name the postmaster in his own town."

### *ITEMS OF INTEREST.*

THE Trinity College building at Hartford, Connecticut, will cost a million of dollars.

THE fifty-sixth anniversary of Odd Fellowship will be celebrated at Elmira April 28. Schuyler Colfax will be the orator of the day.

SARAH BROWN was recently fined by a London magistrate for being drunk and incapable while returning from the funeral of her daughter.

ADAMS' Tobacco Manufacturing Company, in Montreal, Canada, have discharged their hands, numbering 500, as the market is overstocked.

AT New Orleans, we are told, "the plum and peach trees are in full bloom, and the mockidg birds are tuning their pipes for the coming summer holidays."

THE jury in a scandal case at Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., rendered the following verdict: "We find the prisoner not guilty, but this kissing business must be stopped."

EX-STATE SENATOR ROBERT MCKENNA, a leading politician of Tennessee, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years for marrying his former wife's grand-daughter in violation of the State law.

IDA, aged fourteen, the adopted daughter of Thomas Harding, of Westtown, N. Y., committed suicide on Saturday with a revolver. She lived but a few hours, and would not tell the cause which led her to commit the deed.

POETIC JUSTICE! Isabelle, the flower girl of the Paris Jockey Club, who was sued by her mother for support, has lost in consequence her lucrative post at the club, whose flower girl must evidently be above the suspicion of want of filial affection.

ALL the people in a Paris house were startled one night by a tremendous noise made in an upper apartment. Rushing to the floors they saw a man coming down four steps at a time. He was arrested, half dead with fear. He was a thief, had made his way in with a false key, and feeling his way about the apartments from room to room to find valuables, had come upon some strange soft, movable, upright thing in the middle of a room. He felt of it, passed his hand higher and higher, and felt a face, cold as ice. Frightened, eager to escape, he could not find his way to the door, and in his flight upset every article of furniture in the apartment. Then they all went up stairs and found the tenant of the fourth floor hanged in his room.

### THE RAILROAD WAR.

#### Col. Scott on the Warpath—The Erie and Long Branch Roads.

The Scott-Garrett controversy on the freight tariff has given rise to an important move on the part of the Erie Railway Company. It is well known that Colonel Scott is first on the list of the Erie directors, and this new policy is attributed to him as the first attempt to divert traffic through the Erie to the West. On and after 1st of April commutation rates for passengers in local travel—viz., between New York and Sufferns—will be reduced twenty-five per cent., and trains that have heretofore run only to Paterson will run to Sufferns. The directors have reserved to their next meeting the question of the reduction of the freight tariff. The fight between the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central is being waged fiercely in the New Jersey Legislature. The main point on which the fight hinges is the construction of the Long Branch Railroad from New York by the Central Railroad. The question was submitted to the courts and was decided in favor of the Central Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Company are now endeavoring so to modify the general railroad law as to accomplish their object indirectly and prevent the completion of the Long Branch Railroad.

### DIPPING SNUFF.

#### Massachuset s Factory Girls.

Some time ago we noted the fact that the practice of dipping snuff had taken hold at Lewiston, Maine. Now the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* calls aloud for the fool-killer because a placard has appeared in the window of a shop in Providence, informing the public that "snuff for dipping" can be found there. The *Journal*, which has learned that many of the factory girls at Massachusetts were learning to dip, has very little confidence in the power of reason to induce them to repudiate the habit; it even expresses the opinion that it would be 'useless to indicate to a woman capable of dipping that she is a fool," which we think likely, and probably, in the absence of the fool-killer, unsafe besides. Discarding more serious arguments, then, the *Journal* tries to influence the pretty girls to oppose the habit by telling them what is very true, that persistence in it will make their voices harsh, give them pinched faces and hollow eyes, and shortly transform the most attractive girl into a repulsive, prematurely, aged creature. If this thing of dipping is to spread, then the world will begin to do justice to the late and insufficiently lamented Trask.

### Shocking Negroes.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* thus describes a "right funny scene" which occurred the other day at one of the stations on the Kentucky Central. A couple of negroes cut down a tree across the telegraph wire and broke it. The operator came out at once, determined on revenge. He quietly took his seat and ordered the negroes to bring the ends of the wire together and mend it. Each seized end and end, but the moment they came in contact there was a sharp electric shock, and they let go. It was raining and the battery was strong. However, the negroes didn't know where the shock came from, and tried it again. By this time they were so wet that the current would pass if the clothes of one but touched the other. Frightened and bewildered they brought the wires together again and again; each time, to their great astonishment, an electric shock convulsed them. And when the train started there sat that operator under the shelter of the depot still urging the negroes to fresh efforts.

### A CURIOUS HISTORICAL RELIC.

#### Original Miniature Portraits of Washington and his Wife.

A curious and interesting art relic is among the contributions to the art exhibition at the Lotos Club this evening. It consists of a miniature portrait of Gen. George Washington, accompanied with a portrait of Martha Washington, each painted on ivory, and encased in a medallion solid gold frame. Each miniature is surrounded by hair from the original. The pictures have, for nearly a hundred years, been in the possession of the Washington family. The portrait of Gen. Washington was painted in the Federal camp during the siege of Boston, by Charles Wilson Peale, and presented to the General. Some years later, at the time of the first Presidency, the portrait of Martha Washington was painted, and the two pictures were inclosed in the present case, with the hair of Gen. Washington and his wife, and presented by Washington to his sister, Mrs. Betty Lewis. Upon the death of Mrs. Lewis, the miniatures descended to her daughter, Mrs. Carter, and from her were handed down to her grand-son, Mr. John H. Patteson, son of Eleanor Carter, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Betty Lewis.

There are several points of interest in this portrait of Gen. Washington. The expression of the face gives a different impression of the man from that conveyed by Stuart's famous picture. The mouth is softer and more kindly than in Stuart's portrait, and the eyes and the brow also vary in noticeable particulars. It must be remembered, however, that Washington at this time was less mature than when the Stuart portrait was painted. He had not yet begun to wear the set of false teeth, made from a solid block of ivory, which afterward distorted his face. Under the General's uniform coat is seen, in this miniature, a wide blue scarf, which, it is asserted, was only worn at this early period of the war. A general order, which included Washington himself, indicated, by the color of the scarfs to be worn, the grade of the various Generals, at that time personally unknown to the army. The color of Washington's hair beneath his powdered peruke was brown, slightly streaked gray at this time. The braid of Lady Washington's hair is of the beautiful auburn hue, which remained almost unchanged to the end of her life.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### THE ROTHSCHILDS IN MOURNING.

#### Mlle. Helene Anspach Killed in Paris.

(Paris Cor. of the London News, March 13.)

A shocking accident occurred on Wednesday evening, which has thrown the Rothschild and other great Jewish families into mourning. Mme. Anspach, with her son and daughter, Mlle. Helene Anspach—a young lady of considerable beauty, well known in the fashionable world of Paris—were returning home toward midnight from the Theatre Francais. Crossing the Boulevard opposite the New Opera, Mlle. Anspach was run over by an omnibus, two of the wheels passing over her body. When picked up she was insensible, but as consciousness returned she said she felt no pain, and she was borne without apparent suffering to a cab. In the vehicle she placed her head on her mother's shoulder, and took hold of her hand, which she pressed against her chest. Mme. Anspach giving utterance all the while to expressions of thankfulness for what seemed to her the miraculous preservation of her child's life. But on reaching the house she found that she had only a corpse in her arms. A heart-rending meeting took place when the body of the young girl was carried into the drawing room, between Mme. Anspach and her husband, who had been absent from Paris on business for three weeks previously, and had arrived an hour before the accident. To surprise agreeably his family, he did not give them notice of his coming. A magnificent set of pearl ornaments, which he bought when away for his daughter, were set out on the table in such a way as to catch her eye the moment she entered. M. Anspach, on hearing the wheels of the carriage in the courtyard of his hotel, ran to hide behind a door, in order to enjoy the astonishment and girlish delight which the sight of the jewels would elicit. His agony can well be conceived when the cry, "She's dead! she's dead!" reached him. Mlle. Helene Anspach was niece of an eminent Judge of the Court of Cassation, of the same name, and grand-daughter of M. Anspach, of Wetz, who wrote the Hebrew liturgical service in use in France.

#### Delving After Gold Dust.

S. D. N. Bennett, Superintendent for the Hahn's Peak and Purdy Mining Companies, has arrived at Rawlins, from Denver, with a party of sixteen experienced miners. The property of these companies, consisting of 450 acres of placer claims, is situated at the head of Elk river, in northwestern Colorado. The claims were worked last year, and considerable money was taken out; but the companies are prepared to mine on a more extensive scale this season, and the yield is expected to be enormous. About $50,000 have been expended in the purchase of private interests and in preparations for systematic operations. Hydraulic power is to be introduced, and it is probable that a few Chinamen will be brought over from the Pacific slope, to mine on some of the poorer claims. Mr. Bennett thinks that the ground can be worked six months out of the twelve, and that the yield will average $2 75 per cubic yard. Some trouble is anticipated by the companies with a claimant named Montgomery, who is one of the original discoverers of the mines. The party will leave Rawlins for the mines as soon as packing animals can be procured. Most of the party are residents of Denver.—*Rocky Mountain News, March 24.*

#### A Butcher Preacher.

Mr. Henry Varley, the English layman who has been preaching on Sunday evenings at the Hippodrome, New York, was originally a butcher in London, and conducted his business on religious principles. His customers were mostly poor people, whom he began to admonish, and with such good results that finally he went out from his shop and preached from the top of hydrants, blacksmiths' blocks, and carpenters' benches, meeting with such encouragement that he soon found his way to Exeter Hall, which he was successful in filling. Thence he went into the theatres and other large rooms, and subsequently to Notting Hill, where a tabernacle large enough to seat three thousand people was built for him, to whom he preached gratis. Mr. Varley's manner is peculiar. He walks up and down the platform with rapid strides, then sits down, jumps up again, resumes his quick march, speaking all the while in the most beautiful and earnest manner. He expresses himself gracefully, and altogether he is a very attractive speaker.

#### A Wife's Dower.

Daniel Youngs, a widower, married a young wife, who, as alleged, believed him to be worth $150,000. Just before his marriage Youngs conveyed his money to his daughters, and the wife brought suit to have the conveyance set aside on the ground that it interfered with her inchoate right of dower. Judge Van Brunt, of New York, gave a decision in the case, in which the following is a part: "It is asked by the plaintiff that the deed executed by her husband to his daughters should be declared void as to the present interest, which, but for the deed the plaintiff would have; that is to say, her inchoate right of dower and her future absolute right of dower in case of the death of her husband in her lifetime. He holds, in conclusion, that to this extent she is entitled to relief, and he ordered judgment accordingly."

#### The Grasshopper Plague.

The late grasshopper plague is responsible for a vast quantity of literature of various sorts, from the most sublime appeals to that most sublime of all emotions, human sympathy, to the most venomous and vulgar stings—the attacks of spite and malice, but we have until to-day seen no indication of the inspiration—of the divine inflatus. At last our mail brings a poem which is remarkable for the pertinacity of the rhymester:

Thou curse to Western emigration!
A scourge in fact to all the nation;
And we might say to all creation.
As great an evil as inflation,
Or slavery, ere emancipation;
But one from which there is no salvation
For one whose helpless situation
With farming for his occupation
And little under cultivation;
Who raises on his small plantation
Just food enough for winter ration;
Indulging the anticipation
And in the self congratulation
That he has warded off starvation.
While he does this in contemplation
Lend wings to his imagination,
And feel he's under obligation
To the great author of creation;
His neighbor comes with information
That this four-winged abomination
Is eating up his vegetation;
Has come without an invitation,
And yet with a determination
To leave behind him devastation,
Alas! complete annihilation.


DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS
FOR OUR APRIL SALES.

DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

Latest Styles—Lowest Prices in

Plain Colored Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible Plain Suitings.
Spring Colors in Debages and Poplins.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
Silk Poplins at about half their value.

Remarkable Bargains in the Best
BLACK SILKS

Extra Good Black Dress Silks from $1 to $2 per yard, unsurpassed in the United States.
Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

Black Mohair Alpacas,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. Buying these Alpacas in large quantities, we offer inducements to purchasers second to no house in this country. All qualities from lowest to finest, at the same Uniform Lowest Prices.

Extra Quality Black Empress Cloth,
At 37½c and 50c. These two most decided bargains cannot be duplicated.

New Spring Dress Goods
From 10 to 25c per yard, embracing all the Popular Bargains of the Day.

Ladies' Made-Up Suits—Large and attractive assortment of all the latest styles and most desirable materials, made up in the very best manner, and offered at our usual lowest prices.
New Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Spring Shawls, all kinds, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

We have just opened an attractive assortment of
New Spring Styles
Misses' Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery,
EXTRA LENGTHS.
3-4 Lengths Fancy Striped Cotton Hose,
FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
Misses' White Cotton Hose,
Misses' Brown Mixed Fancy Striped Cotton Hose,
Misses' Merino and Cashmere Hose,
S, N, Regular and Extra Lengths.
We are offering some extra bargains in Children's Brown Mixed Cotton Hose to close out on counter.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery,
Fine Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.
A Good Bargain—Our Balbriggan Hose at 50 cents per pair.
Also Our Ladies' Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair, Full Regular Made.
A Full Line of Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
In regular and out sizes
AT LOWEST PRICES.
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

We open to-day a special bargain in the line of
KID GLOVES!
A Genuine Kid Glove, 2 Button, at $1.50 per pair, and 3 Button at $1.75.

Happy Homes
FOR ALL WHO TRY
OUR NEW SYSTEM
"Your 25c package would cost me 53c by the old plan," says one customer.
A Saving of Over 100 Per Cent.
1 pair 2 Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
5 Row Tooth Brush, 17c.
11 Row, Painted Back, Hair Brush, 31c.
12 cakes Colgate's Soap, 65c.
Rubber Doll, 4 inches long, 32c.
1 dozen Assorted Bottles Perfume, 98c.
Kid Covered Corset Clasps, 7c.
Extract Japan Tea Rose, 98c.
Extract Assorted Lubin's genuine, 89c.
Bridge Tidy, 18 by 36 inches, 34c.
1 dozen Faber's Lead Pencils, 20c.
1 package Linen Crochet Edge, 9 yards, 36c.
1 package Cotton Crochet Edge 9 yards, 23c.
Trimmings, Notions, Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves arriving daily at
CARLISLE'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
*Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.*
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
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Axles, Steel Tires, &c., &c.
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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
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Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET.
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REMOVALS.
REMOVAL—ON OR ABOUT MARCH 15, J. P. Smith, Son & Co., will remove to the commodious 4 story warehouse,
189 LIBERTY STREET.
To reduce stock, we offer lamps, chandeliers and glassware, at cost.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
mh1:n60 181 Liberty street.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.58
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. Kl, Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS
FOR OUR APRIL SALES.

FAMILIES
Moving, Cleaning House, &c.,
Can be fully supplied with everything they may require in
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

Quilts, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Mattresses, Pillows, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c.
Window Blinds, Fixtures, &c.
Useful Housekeeping Articles, great variety.
Our stock of the above goods is now full and complete—all at the lowest possible prices.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins—all qualities and widths.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Linens.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all kinds.
White and Colored Table Linens, extra bargains.
Linen Towellings, Towels and Napkins.

We still continue to sell some of
BEST CALICOS,
Light and dark, at 6¼c.
BEST MAKES OF CALICOS,
Good styles, at 7½c, by the piece, to families and dealers.
New spring styles in
Calicos, Chintzes & Percales
Opened every morning.
Most Decided Bargains in
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
New Goods, Opening Every Day at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B. AND B.
128 Federal Street.
Buyers of Dry Goods
WILL PLEASE NOTE THE
FOLLOWING BARGAINS:
50 pieces 27 inch Stripe Poplins at 15c, in Gray and Brown.
27 inch Camel's Hair Cloths at 20c.
27 inch Camel's Hair Cloths at 25c.
27 inch Plain Dress Goods at 31c.
27 new Invisible Plaid Goods from 37½c to $1.00 per yard.
27 inch Gray and Brown Mohairs at 31c, as good as any 37½c cloths in the market.
40 inch Black Cashmere at 75c.
46 inch Black Cashmere at $1.
46 inch Black Cashmere all wool at $1.12½.
46 inch Black Cashmere at $1.25; finer qualities at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Purchasers will find that above Cashmeres superior color and the best value ever offered in the history of the Dry Goods trade.
New Black Alpacas at 25c.
New Black Alpacas at 31c.
New Black Alpacas at 37½c.
AT 50 CENTS, 100 PIECES
FINE BLACK ALPACAS,
15c per yard less than present low market rates.
New Black Pure Mohair Brilliantines, from 75c to $1.25.
Light Gray Spring Walking Jackets, at $2.50.
Dark, Gray, Fine Cassimere Spring Walking Jackets, at $5.
These Jackets are offered at less than one-half their value.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—5-4 All Wool Invisible Plaid Camel's Hair Cloths at $1.25.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS
Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins cheap. Call and see us down at the lowest cash prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
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OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.

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INTERNATIONAL BANK,

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CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

The banks do not complain, although now of a lack of demand for favors, as the approach of the first of April has occasioned very considerable activity in that direction. There has been a considerable amount of apprehension, as the spring settling day drew near, that there would be a severe pressure, and we do not think it will be gotten over as easily as such periods usually are. Yet, withal there are indications that in most instances there will be little trouble. The banks, once the first of April is past, will probably be in easier condition, and will respond more generously to the demands of their patrons. General business seems to be steadily improving, and the genial weather promises increasing activity from day to day.

—The account given by the London correspondent of the failure of the house of J. C. Im Thurm & Co., of London, shows that it was a more serious affair than the cable permitted us to know. He says:

With India and America their transactions in Manchester goods were on a very large scale, the extent of their business being at once apparent when it is stated that their acceptances amounted not very long ago to about £2,000,000 sterling, and recently, however, their liabilities have been much reduced, but they are still estimated at £2,000,000 to £2,500,000 The firm has been reported as being in difficulties for some few months past, and the loss of credit it has sustained in consequence has prevented it from obtaining a renewal of its bills. A large amount of capital is locked up in the firm, and at present no information can be afforded as to the prospects of the liquidation of the estate. Mr. Thurm is, we understand, in the South of France, suffering from illness brought on by the magnitude of his business and the difficulties which have lately surrounded it. This is the largest failure recorded since the panic of 1866, and we are glad to say that trade is conducted within legitimate limits, and that no inflation of prices existed, serious results might be anticipated. As it is, many firms must be affected by so large a failure.

—The stock market in New York declined yesterday, gold showing a very decided reduction. The New York *Shipping List* declares emphatically that "it is sincerely to be hoped that before another twelvemonth rolls around some measure will be adopted providing for an accumulation of gold for the redemption of our surplus paper currency, to the end that gold gamblers may be unable much longer to levy tribute upon the business of the country for their own profit." We must candidly say that, after a careful examination of the subject, we can find no other way than this to put a stop to these infamous conspiracies to plunder the merchants and levy contributions upon the people to enrich those who produce nothing. As long as they were able to do so this gang locked up greenbacks at intervals so as to render money scarce and raise the rates of discount; and that being stopped they turn their attention to cornering gold. The *List* mentions a large mercantile house that was obliged to suspend solely by this gold corner, and no doubt there are hundreds of firms dealing in imported goods that have been heavily embarrassed by the same means.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* on the same subject: The bulls seem to have easy control of the gold market, and put on the screws at pleasure. But there is no remedy, and it is idle to talk of laws to punish the speculators in gold, for such laws have been tried often and have always failed. The speculators are taking advantage of a state of affairs brought about by our irredeemable paper money system, and they will continue it just so long as such paper is recognized as the money of the country. By such irredeemable currency gold is crowded out of circulation, excepting a comparatively few millions, an amount so small that a few reckless men may at pleasure lock it up out of the reach of the merchants, to the great prejudice of legitimate trade.

—By a vote of its stockholders, the First National Bank of Pekin will go into voluntary liquidation on the 1st of April next. Their correspondents here, the Union National Bank, states that the First National Bank of Pekin is one of the strongest interior banks in Illinois, and that this step is taken because the stockholders think that those of them who desire to continue in the banking business can do so to more advantage under the State law than under the National Banking act. The First Vice President and Cashier will continue the business under the partnership of Leonard & Blossom.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Closed |
|---|---|
| Gold | 114⅞ |
| U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon | 120 |
| 5-20 1862 | 117¾ |
| 20—1865 | 119¾ |
| " 1863 | 119¾ |
| " 1865 new | 120¼ |
| " 1867 | 120¾ |
| " 1868—coupons | 118 |
| 10-40's | 119⅝ |
| Currency 6's | 124½ |
| New 5 per cents | 114⅜ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 114⅜ |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| New York Central | 109⅜ |
| Erie | 29⅜ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 6 |
| St. Paul | 37½ |
| Do. Pref | 56½ |
| Michigan Southern | 73⅜ |
| Do. Central | 75½ |
| North Western Common | 44⅜ |
| Do. Pref | 57½ |
| Rock Island | 106 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 92 |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅜ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 78¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 28¾ |
| Union Pacific | 63⅜ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 35⅜ |
| Harlem | 102¾ |
| Adams Express | 64 |
| American Express | 61¼ |
| U. S. Express | 87⅜ |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 50½ |
| Quicksilver | 26¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 96¾ |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 26 |
| Panama | 119½ |
| Iron Mountain | 15 |

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Asked. |
|---|---|
| P. R. R. | 55⅜ |
| " " scrip | 107⅜ |
| Reading | 37 |
| Tufted Coa. of N. J. | 130⅛ |
| Oil Creek | 9⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 62⅜ |
| Central Transportation | 44⅜ |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30 | 92⅜ |
| P. C. & St. L. | 77⅜ |

NEW YORK, March 31, 1875.

Money, after loaning at 7, closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling 482¾@483 for sixty days and 486¾@487 for sight. The customs receipts were $356,000. Gold opened at 114⅞, declined to 114⅝, rallied to 114¾, and closed at 114½. The rates paid for borrowing were 2, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum, 1-64 to 3-64 per diem, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $134,000. The clearings were $147,000,000. Government bonds and railroad mortgages were firm. State bonds were dull, the only change being in Tennessees.

At the opening of business to-day the stock market became firm, the presence of Daniel Drew on the street and a statement that he was settling all contracts that came due yesterday causing a renewal of the buoyant feeling that has prevailed on the street by some weeks past. Erie was exceptionally weak and lower. The fluctuations were frequent all over the entire list, but prices kept steadily improving, with the lead of Western Union Telegraph. Later there was a decline in the general list and a subsequent recovery. During the afternoon Panama went to the front with an advance of 2½ per cent., and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern followed, and it is inferred that something favorable had been done at a meeting of directors reported as being held to-day, but on inquiry it was ascertained that nothing but routine business had been transacted.

At the final close the market was firm, and prices showed an advance of 1-4 to 1 3-8 per cent. as compared with the opening sales and 1-4 to 2 per cent. on the closing quotations yesterday. Panama was a marked exception, closing at 122 bid and 125 asked. The transactions aggregated 275,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Pacific Mail, 93,000 Western Union, 19,000 North West Common, 36,000 Erie, 5,000 St. Paul Common, 10,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Wabash, and 34,000 Union Pacific.

Speaking of the commotion in Wall street, yesterday, and its causes, the *Times* says: It appears that Daniel Drew, for some time past, has been selling "privileges," chiefly "calls" and "straddles" on stocks and "puts" on gold. The recent large advance in stocks induced some of the holders to present their privileges for liquidation, and up to yesterday the calls presented were duly honored. The handsome profits accruing from the heavy advance of Monday induced others to demand the delivery of stocks called for in their privileges. The large decline in gold caused holders in puts to ask for a place to put gold, but Drew did not put in an appearance, and anxious inquirers were blandly assured by the brokers that Drew was ill and unable to leave his residence to attend to business. This was a great disappointment, and not a few were uncourteous enough to express doubts as to the illness of Drew. The first effect on the stock market, after Drew's absence from the street, was to depress the prices, and generally unsettle the values; but as soon as it was understood that any permanent default on his part would place the number of speculators operating on calls short of stocks, the feeling changed and prices began to advance just as the Stock Exchange was closed for the day. The effect on the Gold Room was even more decided than in the Stock Exchange, and the operations there are generally interpreted as meaning the disruption of the clique lately manipulating the market for a rise, and to distress merchants and make money stringent.

*Governments.*—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120⅝; 5-20s of '62, 117⅜; do of '64, 118; do of '65, 120⅛; do new 5's, 113⅝; do of '67, 119⅜; do of '68, 120¼; new 5s, 114⅜; 10-40s, 114⅝; currency 6s, 119¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 97⅜; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 52; do old, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 5.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 59½; Western Union Telegraph, 78⅜; Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 103½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 86½; Pacific Mail, 43⅜; New Central, 109⅜; Erie, 38⅝; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern common, 44⅞; do preferred, 57½; Rock Island, 106; New Jersey Central, 112¾; Toledo & Wabash, 35½; do preferred, 57⅜; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 61; Burlington & Quincy, 112¾; Lake Shore, 73¾; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 20; Union Pacific, 63¾; Central Pacific, 98¼; Union, 97¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 24½.

LONDON, March 31—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £80,000. Consols for money and account, 92⅝@93; 5-20's of '65, 107½; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 102¾; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 92; Erie, 20¼; do preferred, 39.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 99¼.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes 62f 82½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

The weather continues clear and pleasant and very favorable for out door business, which, we regret to state, does not improve much. It is again feared that the spring trade is destined to be fought to an early close, and while we are in hopes that it may be, there have been so many rumors in regard to the matter, that but little confidence can be placed in those current at the present time; it is certain that the starting of the mills again, unless at a most salutatory effect upon general business, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the lock-out will not be prolonged much longer.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality, as to size.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—In fair demand with jobbing sales at $1.90@2 ₱ bushel for mediums, and $2@2.10 for navies, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 25@28c, and there is but very little inquiry for the lower grades, which are selling at about 20c, and dull and very dull.

CHEESE—Countinues quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 16⅜@17c; New York do 17@17½.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quotable at 7⅛@8⅛ and Peaches at 8@9.

EGGS—Were in light stock to-day and the market has stiffened considerably in consequence; quotable at 25@27.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged, Spring wheat flours at $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsins, and 5.75@6.00 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.60@5.85 for red, and $6.25@6.75 for amber and white.

GROCERIES—There are no new or important features in the grocery markets to which reference has not previously been made. Trade continues to improve slowly, although it is considerably behind what it usually is at this season of the year; buyers are not purchasing all that they would like to, by means' and, in addition, orders are mostly small, as the hand-to-mouth policy is still pretty closely followed. In regard to values, there have been no changes since the date of last review.

| SUGARS. | |
|---|---|
| Crushed | 11⅛ |
| Granulated | 11⅛ |
| Powdered | 11⅛ |
| Standard A | 10¾ |
| Extra C | 10¼ |
| C | 9¾@10¼ |
| Demarara | 9¾@10¼ |
| Porto Rico | 8¾@ 9¼ |
| N. O. Sugar | 8¾@ 9¼ |

| SYRUPS. | |
|---|---|
| Sugar house | 35@40 |
| Maryland | 45 |
| Silver Drips | 60 |
| Sugar Drips | 60@65 |
| White Drips | 62½70 |
| Extra Golden | 65@70 |

| COFFEES. | |
|---|---|
| Rio Good | 20 @21 |
| Rio Prime | 24 @25 |
| Rio Fancy | 24 @25 |
| Roasted Rio, in lb packages | 27 |
| Roasted Java | 33½ |
| Roasted Java, in lb packages | 40 |
| Roasted Java loose | 39¼ |

| RICE. | |
|---|---|
| Rangoon ₱ lb | 7@7½ |
| Carolina ₱ lb | 7¾@8 |
| Patna ₱ lb | 7¾@8 |

| MOLASSES. | |
|---|---|
| Porto Rico | 50@55 |
| Demarara | 50@55 |
| New Orleans | 73@75 |

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, although there is a firmer feeling, and the indications generally point to a higher range of prices; the fact is grain of all kinds has been and is still lower relatively in this market than at the source of supply, and it is evident that there will, of necessity, be a change one way or the other before long. Wholesale dealers will be obliged to advance prices to what they have to stock up again, unless an already stated, there should be a reaction westward. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; $1.14@1.16 for red and $1.17@1.20 for white. Corn is dull; ear quotable at 54@54½c for mixed, and 55@55½c for white. Ear Corn, 75@75½c for white and mixed, and 77@78c for prime yellow, free in elevator. Rye unchanged at $1.10@1.12.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The receipts of baled continues large, and with the largely increasing stock and limited inquiry to sell, prices are weak but without quotable change.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand and Peach Blows are quoted at $1.85@2 ₱ bbl; Early Rose is selling way.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm, and we have again advanced our quotations on Lard and Mess Pork. A Chicago report under date of 30th says: The receipts for mess pork and lard were unusually active to-day, accompanied with a sharp advance in prices. The change in the markets was due in a great measure to the combinations connected with several firms as a partner, the first one of which was that of Smith, Talmage; this was succeeded by Smith & Bine, afterward Smith & Watson; then Smith, Watson & Briggs, and at the time of his death, Smith & Dealey. This, of course, if not a mistake not, born and spent the greater part of his life in Northern Ohio, and was well-known in that section of the country; deceased was born March 14, 1818, making his age 57 years and 22 days. He leaves a wife and mother, the latter over 80 years of age. Dock, of the commission firm of Briggs, Dock & Drum, Mr. Smith was a most estimable, high-minded, civilian gentleman. The loss to him is respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE OUTLOOK AS REGARDS CATTLE.

With respect to the prospects for the immediate future, no one ventures to give a decided opinion. The Chicago *Live Stock Journal* of the 30th remarks: "We have no reason to anticipate that there will be any deficiency in the supply of cattle throughout the year 1875, but on the contrary we feel quite satisfied that the West will be able to meet the wants of the Spring and Summer months as liberally as it has those of the months which have already passed. We feel sure then that there will be nothing in the way of scarcity so far as the general run of cattle is concerned to offset prices, and in the present restricted and depressed condition of trade and commerce, we may fairly expect that no external influences can be enlisted to support anything in the shape of high or artificial figures. The present estimate of values can be maintained during the Spring and Summer months for such corned cattle as Western feeders will be able to give us, as it is absurd all the talk we have heard about the corn crop. We of course leave extra and fancy stock out in all our estimates, as the supply of these grades is now and probably will be for some months to come of a very nominal character."

| Philadelphia Cattle Market. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Light York Hogs | | | 7.00@7.25 |
| Good York Hogs | | | 7.40@7.65 |
| Baltimore Hogs | | | 7.75@8.00 |
| Philadelphia Hogs | | | 8.00@8.10 |

SHEEP.

The receipts thus far have been somewhat under those of the same time last week in the aggregate, but within a few days have been quite large, and the New York account has been very small, the market has been sluggy and weak throughout, and for a time last week have declined fully 2@2½ cts per cwt. The feeling to-day was possibly a shade better and the New York supply somewhat smaller again, and this is not improbable, we should not be surprised to see an improvement before the close of the week.

| QUOTATIONS | |
|---|---|
| Extra heavy sheep, 115@130 lbs | 7.00@7.25 |
| Prime 100 ₱ sheep | 6.75@ |
| Good 90@95 ₱ sheep | 6.50@6.60 |
| Good 75@85 ₱ sheep | 5.75@6.25 |
| Indiana sheep, as per quality | 5.00@7.00 |

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amounts of Draft and Car Nos. We engage in no speculations; Commissions $10 per car.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

OBITUARY.

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Smith, an old and well-known live stock dealer, which sad event took place at his late residence on the East End, on Tuesday last. Deceased came here from Ohio some eight or ten years ago, and went into the commission business, and was connected with several firms as a partner, the first one of which was that of Smith, Talmage; this was succeeded by Smith & Bine, afterward Smith & Watson; then Smith, Watson & Briggs, and at the time of his death, Smith & Dealey. This, of course, if not a mistake not, born and spent the greater part of his life in Northern Ohio, and was well-known in that section of the country; deceased was born March 14, 1818, making his age 57 years and 22 days. He leaves a wife and mother, the latter over 80 years of age. Dock, of the commission firm of Briggs, Dock & Drum, Mr. Smith was a most estimable, high-minded, civilian gentleman. The loss to him is respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls flour, McKee & Bros; 1 car lumber, Nelson & Co; 2 tn South Side Planing Mill Co; 1 do do McQuewan & D; 2 do Millan Bros; 1 do W S Coulter; 1 car lumber, Shuford & Co; 1 do Jones & Laughlin; 21 brs ink J R Weldon & Co; 11 do J Horner; 5 do W W Waters; 7 do do S Davis; 6 do D P Wood; 10 do Stevenson & Co; 2 pkgs ink A Clark & Co; 10 do G A Keller & Co; 11 bbls bacon E H Myers & Co; 1 do Kuhn, Bell & Co; 1 do Kuhn, Bell & Co; 1 do Kuhn, Bell & Co; 8 do fish T Mccoy; 11 brs 4 machines Loe S Smith; 13 tubs butter Weddle & H; 5 bbls old steel Singer N & Co; 1 car lumber Lloyd & Co; 1 car 8 pipe H H Collins; 3 sks rags Godfrey & C; 4 bbls o Jacobus & W; 18 kegs beer P Miller; 66 bbls apples Wood & J Steel; 10 do Jonathan Forterfield & Co; 2 tubs butter J J Pettit & Co; 6 bbls chairs J Myers & Son; 3 do do Jones & Laughlin; 2 pkgs mdse Duff & Son; 21 bbls sugar A Kirkpatrick & Co; 31 bbls molasses W Hasbge; 14 do eggs 20 do sundries to ship & Co; 5 bags c and 5 bbls eggs Head C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—33 cars coal N Y & L E R R; 27 do Kiersted, D & Co; 2 do Keystone Isabella Furnace co; 1 do hay Hitchcock McK & Co; 1 do J Graham; 1 do w ware P Duff & Son; 1 do iron Jones & Laughlin; 1 do do Lloyd & Co; 1 do stone Bridge Co; 2 do oil Warden & O; 1 do oil 1 do bbls A B Mills; 1 do lime W A Faughman; 3 do oil 1 bbls apples Wright M & Co; 1 do 2 do 2 do 1 bbl bbl R W Owens; 1 car lumber Hilands & Fitz; 1 bbl eggs 1 bx butter J Gaffney; 1 box butter 1 bbl eggs M Coyn; 1 bx butter 1 do eggs J O Donnell; 1 bx butter Kelly & Kelly; 1 bbl eggs 1 bx butter J McPike; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs J Siebert; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs J C Bikn; 2 bxs butter 2 bbls eggs Wm Kelly; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs P McAfee; 4 calves W Hoffman; 6 do J Hoffman; 7 do P Lentz; 2 do J Hoffman; 1 do Jones & Laughlin; 1 pcs connection 1 bx fixtures A J Fitch; 3 bbls n oil Naiad Oil co; 5 do s oil G W Glass; 1 car lumber G McKee; 3 do Hamilton & Irwin; 1 do Jones & Laughlin Planing Mill co; 12 do lime stone Luey Furnace co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car scrap iron W J Hammond; 1 do flour B H Yoskamp; 1 do meal Keil & R; 7 tubs butter J A Finney; 1 bd furniture E Edmundson & Son; 4 bbls oil owner; 25 pkgs butter 6 bxs cheese Braden & P; 20 bbls apples 1 car potatoes Voigt M & Co; 2 bbls onions 1 car h h goods Rev T M Hoyle; 42 cast flies W F Armstrong; 5 casks ware J Layton, 5 bbls forks T Binney; 1 bbl hard 1 do eggs A P Duff & Son; 1 bxs butter 1 case eggs P Duff & Son; 65 bxs cheese W F Warner; 29 tubs butter Wilbert & W; 20 do J Graff & Son; 25 do H J McCrea & Bro; 25 bxs butter 5 bxs starch C Atwell & Co; 4 bxs m sugar J Seibert; 25 do Leubbe & Bro; 25 do Voigt & Mc; 1st furniture Danier & Son; 25 bxs soap Arbuckles & Co; 2 cars scrap iron H Floyd Son & Co; 1 do W Mullins; 1 do lumber Slack & S; 1 do hay Houck McC; 1 do J Rose; 2 do 1 stone Graff B & Co; 2 do Lucy Furnace co; 1 do m feed J M Peet.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—12 bbls flour D Wilson; 9 sks c and 5 sks oats Duff & Sons; 1 box shoes W E Schmertz & co; 15 bxs candles 20 ½ bxs do B C & J H Sawyer; 1 car hay H J McCracken & Bro; 1 do Irwin & H; 25 bags hops b corn R Dickey & co; 25 tres shoulders M & N Freed & Co; 20 bbls lard T W Myers; 10 bbls pickled J H Lippincott; 1 piano 1 trunk T P Benjamin; 54 sks wheat 7 do rye McHenry & H; 9 bxs paper Hostetter & S; 1 iron safe Hall's safe co; 1 do do co; 250 pkgs lead Davis C & co; 40 bales h corn R Dickey & co; 17 tubs butter H Riddle; 8 do J A Loh & Co; 13 do Voigt M & co; 2 cases syrup 1 box hops Harris & Ewing.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—2 cars corn L C Newson; 1 do oats L G Graff & co; 1 do P Duff & Son; 2 do barley Jos Rhodes.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER EXCHANGE.—721 pcs g b iron Carnegie Bros; 29 bales cotton Eagle Cotton Mills; 25 do Anchor Cotton Mills; 76 bbls l oil T W Myers; 400 sks flour T W Jenkins; 40 bbls d pkgs Voigt M & co; 10 do whiskey Weiler Bros; 10 do A Kleinoldinger; 5 do M Kleins & co; 6 pkgs b glass Chambers & co; 50 ent n Diamond Match & co; 7 bdls paper P H Hunker; 3 do J B Youngson; 1 do J Douglass; 1 bbl molasses J L Styne; 10 pkgs castings Weldon & K; 83 pkgs furniture Bromwell's Packet co; bd furniture H Berger; do C Wetzell, do B Rothmund; do C Mathies & co; do P Holderman; do S Whiting & co; do F Kirchenlaug; do J Bernard; lot furniture 100 bbls flour Penna R R co; lot furniture a Milliken & co, 6 bales hemp Allen Kirkpatrick; 3 bdls spokes and rims Pittsburgh Wagon co; 16 block stone W W Wallace; 12 w sill J Petrie; 60 bxs p iron Loomis & C; 1 c saw Hubbard L & Co; 1 bag feathers 10 bbls d apples A Bahmer & co; 100 bbls flour D Wallace.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucy Furnace 0 | Lucy Furnace m.....5 |
| Total | 5 |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. DIVISION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kloman & C Bro 0 | 6 Caughey & H m.....5 |
| Total | 11 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucy Furnace 0 | 5 Pgh Bolt Co 0.....1 |
| Kloman & C Bro m | 10 |
| Total | 16 |

Wool.

BOSTON, March 31.—There are no new features to notice in this market. There is a fair demand for fine wools, but at low and unsatisfactory prices, while choice medium and No 1 fleeces would readily command extreme figures; XX Ohio and Pennsylvania 52½@53c; low X medium and No 1 fleeces 51@52c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 49@50c. There are no combing or delaine fleeces on the market of any consequence, and desirable lots of combing would bring 60@65c. Super and X pulled has been in demand and quite firm at 45@55c; combing pulled 54@58c; choice 55@57c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The trade movement was slow with commission houses, and jobbing branches were only moderately active. Cotton goods are steady. Amoskeag and Pearl river Plaid styles 12c. Prints are fairly active, good demand. Shawls are fairly active. Woolens are quiet. Ribbons were very largely sold at auction to-day, at better prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: active and higher; No 1 spring 99c; No 2 fresh 95¾c bid on the spot; 93¾c seller April; 98¾c seller May; 99¾c seller June; No 2 99¼@99½c; rejected 83¾@84c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed fresh 68½c; regular 68c bid seller May; 73¾c seller June; rejected 65c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 45½c spot; 55½c bid seller April; 59¾c seller May. Rye: dull and nominal. Barley: demand good at full prices; No 2 $1 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher; $21 cash; $20.80 seller April; $21.05 seller May. Lard: demand active and prices advanced: $14.27½ spot; $14.45 seller April; $14.45 seller May; $13.69 seller June. Bulk meats: steady and in moderate demand.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.11.

On call Board wheat was ¼c higher. Corn 76¼@76¾c seller May. Oats higher at 56c seller May. Pork higher; $21.20 seller May, $21.47½ seller June. Lard firmer.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.40@4.85; common to good $4.85@5.10; good to choice $5.15@5.25; white wheat extra $5.90@6; extra Ohio $5.05@5.65; St. Louis $5.00@5.00. Rye flour steady at $4.90@5.10. Corn meal quiet and firm at $4@4.30. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 32,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.22@1.27; No 2 $1.12@1.14; No 2 Chicago $1.13½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.12@1.24; winter red western $1.25@1.27. Rye quiet at 90c@$1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet and dull. Oats: white 60@65c. Provisions steady. Pork: $21.37½@$21.50 for new. Lard 14½@14¾c. Whisky firmer at $1.11. Petroleum firm; refined 14¾@15c; crude 6¾@6¾c. Clover seed: 11@11½c. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Butter Steady; New York and Bradford county extra 28@30c. Cheese firm; western 16@ 18¼c. Eggs quiet; western 26@28c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; No 1 Pennsylvania red $1.20; mixed $1.20; No 1 amber $1.27. Corn quiet at 84½c. Oats firm; mixed western 65@67c. Rye firm at $1.05@1.08. Provisions firmer at $21.37½@21.50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 9¾@9¾c; sides 12¾@13c. Lard firmer at 14¾@14¾c. Butter quiet; western tubs and rolls 16@22c. Petroleum dull at 7@7½c. Coffee stronger at 15¾@19¾c. Whisky quiet; $1.15.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 31.—Spirits petroleum 10¼@ 11d. Linseed oil 29@30s.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7½@8d; Orleans 8d; sales of 12,000 bales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 6,000 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 25s 3d@25s 6d. Lard 63s 9d. Shoulders 38s 6d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.12@1.12½. Flour firm at $4.90@5.25. Corn higher at 69@70½c. Oats firmer at 52@53c. Rye steady at $1.02@1.05. Whisky firm at $1.12. Pork firm at $21. Dry salt meats very firm at 8, 11½ and 12c. Bacon buoyant at 8¾, 9, 12¾@13c. Lard held at 14c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Cotton quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Flour, Wheat and Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68½@70c. Oats firm at 55c. Provisions firmer. Pork, $21.50. Bulk meats 8¾, 11¾@11¾c. Bacon 8¾, 9, 12¾, 12¾@12¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard; good 14¾c; fierce 15c. Whisky $1.12.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@14¾c. Flour quiet at $4.30@4.85. Wheat firm at $1.10. Corn steady at 80c. Oats steady at 72½c. Lard 13½@13¾c. Bacon as held higher; shoulders 9½c; sides 12½@13c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8¾c; sides 12½@12c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.17.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 31.—Flour in good demand; superfine western $4.25@4.50; common extras $5.25@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $4.50@5.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.50@6.25; Illinois $5.00@7.00; St. Louis $5.00@5.50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 89½@91c. Oats firm; mixed and white 70@73c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee 99½c; No 2 98½c. Oats scarce; No 2 fresh 55c. Corn firm; 74c wanted. Barley all lowest rates. Rye steady and unchanged; No 1 in store $1.06. Barley firm; No 2 fresh $1.08; No 1 new.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 white Wabash $1.20; No 1 Michigan $1.20½; extra do $1.20; amber $1.12; No 2 red $1.16@1.18½; No 1 do $1.18½; No 1 white Canada $1.21½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; No 2 66@67c. Rye steady at $1.03@7.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Cotton quiet and easier at 15¾@16c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn firm; white 80@85c; 40 bbls d pkgs sold at 74½@75c. Oats firm at 54½@55c. Bulk meats active at 9¾, 11¾@12c. Bacon active at 9, 13¾, 12¾@13c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Flour quiet at $3.75@5.50. Wheat firm at $1@1.18. Corn steady at 64@66c. Oats firm at 58@61c. Rye and Barley unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1.16; No 2 do $1.13. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white 11¾c; Ohio State test 12¾c; small lots 13@2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 31.—Flour quiet at $5.50@5.75. Wheat firm; extra $1.20¾; No 1 $1.17¾. Corn firm at 75c. Oats quiet at 59½c.

Milwaukee.

OSWEGO, March 31.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.20; extra white Michigan $1.35. Corn quiet; 87c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1.42.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Beeves: receipts number 2,400; all native cattle of a poor to prime quality; demand light, and market dull and drooping at a reduction of 1@½c compared with Monday; extreme range 9½@13c. Sheep: the receipts were 6,000; 3,000 head left over; the receipts to-day number 6,200, making 7,730 for two days. Calves: 1,200 head; market fair and steady. Hogs: supply very dirty dressed hogs were firmer at 9¾@9¾c per pound.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; market dull; prices weak, under heavy receipts; all but best grades lower; stockers $3.25@4.25; butchers' steers $4.25@5.50; cows $2.50@3.50; sheep $3.50@5.50; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 14,000 head; market strong and full prices of yesterday; sales of light at $7.25@7.75; fair to good packing $7.50@8.50; choice shipping $8.75@9; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,500 head; market dull and weak; sales chiefly at $4.50@5; poor to choice $4@6.75.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cattle: receipts 1,683 head; total for the week 7,871; market materially lower; prices from $3 per cwt. down; sheep and lambs: receipts 1,060 head; total for the week 8,400 head; market opened dull and with slow prices at yesterday's quotations. Hogs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 9,200; market fairly active; Yorkers $7.25@7.50; heavy hogs $7.75@8.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Cattle unchanged above. Hogs: receipts 1,000 head; sales at $7.50@7.75; Yorkers 6@6¼c; bacon 6¾@7¼c; good to choice 7¾@8c. Cattle active; good native shipping steers 6c; fair to good butchers $5.25@5.75.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Hogs firm; common 6¾@7c; fair to medium 7¼@8¼c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton: futures closed weak; sales of 28,000 bales; April 16 17-32c; May 15 15-16@16 29-32c; June 17@17 1-32c; July 17 7-32@17 9-16c; August 17 11-16@17 23-32c; September 17 1-16@17 5-16c; October 16 7-8@16 11-16c; November 16 7-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton: demand slack; sales of 2,400 bales; market easy but not quotably lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary

## HOME NEWS.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their places of residence, or design doing so within a few days, will please leave word at this office, in order that the GAZETTE may follow them to their new homes.

**The Match at Oakland.**

The spelling match at Oakland school building attracted a large audience, and was attended with much interest. The captains mutually arranged the lists of spellers, and after a time Rev. W. J. Holland proceeded to act as master. Quite a number of teachers were in the force of contestants, and several Reverends. One by one, however, they went down,—the last standing being Mr. Hunt and Miss Mays. The former, however, tripped on "Massachusetts," spelling it with one "t." The young lady, Miss Annie Mays, was then awarded the honors of the occasion, as the successful contestant of the evening.

**Coming Matches.**

There will be a spelling contest on Friday night for the benefit of Brown's Chapel, in the Chapel on Boyle street, Allegheny city. Prof. Neale will conduct the exercises. Admission, ten cents.

Arch street M. E. Church folks will try another spell to-morrow night.

There will be literary and musical entertainments given this evening and to-morrow evening in Grace Church, Mt. Washington. The literary and musical exercises will be supplemented by a spelling match on each evening. Admission, twenty-five cents.

A spelling contest will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, in Lawrenceville, this evening, April 1st.

**Hog in the Water Works Supply Pipe.**

The engines at the old Water works were stopped on Monday night for the purpose of cleaning out the pits and to rid the supply pipe of what was supposed to be a collection of rubbish, as it was proving an impediment to the pumping of water. On examining the pipe, which is two feet in diameter, an impediment was found but it turned out to be a great deal worse than rubbish. It was a dead hog, pretty well decomposed, which had been there for about twelve hours. One of the workmen caught it by the hind leg and attempted to pull it out but the ham was so much decayed that it gave way and the pork stock there. The volume of water was then turned into the supply pipe and the hog was washed into the river again and went serenely floating down to the Ohio.

**A Precedent.**

The *Commercial* of yesterday says: "The commitment of Mr. Storey, the Chicago editor, for contempt of court, had a precedent in this city about thirty years ago, when the late Judge Grier of the United States Supreme Court, (then District Judge for Allegheny county), committed Hiram Kaine and William Penn, editors of the *Aurora*, to confinement, for printing him down an ass." The Pittsburgh editors were not released until their terms expired, refusing to purge themselves of the alleged contempt. They remained in jail for thirty days, during which time they became heroes, if not martyrs, and were visited by hundreds of people. Kaine's editorials, written from "behind the bars," were read with marked interest, and helped the circulation of his paper very much. At the end of their term (which expired at midnight), there was a grand procession in honor of their release, and not a few of their friends became quite hilarious on the occasion."

The gentleman referred to in this item was at one time connected with the writing force of the GAZETTE, and was regarded as a very keen and pungent writer. An oil portrait of him now adorns our sanctum.

**Wooden Buildings in Allegheny.**

The Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Wm. Burton in the chair.

They agreed to report ordinances to Councils authorizing the erection of frame buildings as follows:

John Groetzinger, frame stable on Troy Hill road; George Koehler, frame building on Sawmill alley; Miller & Paubel, frame carpenter shop on Slope alley; Wm. Duncun, frame stable on Grant avenue; S. C. Grier, permission to move a frame building across Grant avenue; Bierke Brothers, frame stable on rear of a lot on Perry street; C. C. Boyle, frame office on River avenue; E. F. Lightner frame saw mill on Preble avenue; George Retter frame stable on Locust street; John Dean frame stable on Joint alley.

The matter of the erection of a frame office on the wharf at the foot of Sandusky street by a coal firm with the consent of the Wharf Committee, was taken up and considerable discussion ensued in regard to the matter.

Mr. Huckestein moved that the ordinance officer be directed to have the building removed at once. Lost.

Adjourned.

**Sharpsburg's Finances.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

The statement concerning the finances of he borough of Sharpsburg in the GAZETTE of March 31st, is untrue, as will be shown below. About two weeks ago, the statement of the borough Treasurer was submitted to Councils, which statement showed some $24 on hands. There was some $10 of warrants, all the borough then owed, uncalled for at that time. When the order was issued to pay our *one policeman* he presented it to the new Treasurer, J. L. Loyd, and was paid, and he now holds the warrant. It is true there is some indebtedness due for paving by the citizens of the borough, but it is on the last survey made but a short time ago by the Engineer, and is perfectly good. The citizens have paid during the last year or two over $60,000 dollars, besides nearly all the Borough taxes are assessed. I claim that but few boroughs in Allegheny county can show a cleaner record upon finances than said Borough of Sharpsburg.

JAMES SCOTT,
Clerk of Council.

[The item as published was obtained from a public officer, who was supposed to know. There was no intention of reflecting upon the financial soundness of the borough. Rep.]

**THE TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.**

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

The chief features of the morning session yesterday were a lecture on "Penmanship" by Professor McClelland, an address from Professor Frandenburgh on "The Science of Teaching" and a mathematical discourse from Prof. Curry on "Oral Arithmetic; its Nature, Uses and How to Teach It." In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Barclay, of White Ash, Pa., lectured concerning the honor and responsibility of the teacher's office, following which Prof. Davis continued his remarks about the English language.

At the evening session Miss Rose McCleary read the "Jackdaw of Rheims" in a very difficult selection, which she got through with it very creditably. Dr. B. C. Jillson, of the High school, next delivered his illustrated lecture on "Sound."

The election of a Committee on Permanent Certificates, which was held during the afternoon, resulted in the selection of Professors John Morrow, O. H. Phillips, J. M. Conroy, Newlin and Miss Brown.

**A HEARTLESS MOTHER.**

**A Babe Deserted—How a Stranger Played a Sharp Game.**

Shortly after noon yesterday a lady called at the Lamb Hotel, kept by George Speer at the corner of Penn avenue and Sixteenth street, leading a little girl by the hand and carrying a babe in her arms. She called Mrs. Speer into the parlor and told her that she was from Altoona, and had come to this city to look for a house to rent; while talking the babe went to sleep, and soon after the woman got up to go out, and as the infant was still asleep, she asked permission to leave it there for a short time, as she would not be gone long. Permission was granted, and she went out taking with her the little girl. Up to nine o'clock last evening she had failed to return for her baby, and it began to look as though she would not return at all. She failed to give her name or any further particulars about herself than noted above. The infant is about six months old, and is a little girl.

Mrs. Speer has taken charge of by Mrs. Speer's daughter for the present, and if the mother does not return for it, some other disposition will be made of it.

**LANSBERRY'S STATEMENT.**

**He Claims to Have Murdered Col. Butler in Self-Defense.**

Joseph Lansberry, charged with the murder of Col. Butler, was interviewed by the reporters yesterday in his cell, and in the course of his remarks said: "It was very early in the morning when Butler and another man came to my house. I had no room to store my grain in and I had placed in the left of my house. When Butler came to the house he was not in uniform. He broke into the house, and without telling me who he was, he drew a revolver and fired at me. The ball struck me in the left arm here. Well, I thought then that it was a matter of life and death with me, and I reached behind the door, where my rifle was sitting, and took the gun and shot him."

Lansberry says that since he committed the murder he has never attempted to secret himself, neither has he changed his name. He acknowledges that after the shooting of Butler he went to Seymour, Mich., and was engaged for a year in hauling lumber to the Kawkawlin river. He worked here, he said, during the summer, and although he did not change his name he was generally known by a nickname. In the fall he went to Erie county, New York, and worked there during the winter. He then went to Allegheny county, New York, and worked a year. His general occupation during this time was driving a team. He purchased a small piece of land in Cameron county, Pa., and has been living there ever since.

His case will come up for trial in the United States Circuit Court in May, and will no doubt attract considerable attention.

**Parlor Suits.**

We have some beautiful Parlor Suits of new designs, in French and American walnut, which will be sold at close prices.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
(Successors to T. B. Young & Co.),
169 Smithfield street.

**Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,** removes to No. 236 Penn avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, April 1.

## PITTSBURGH vs. ALLEGHENY.

**A Spelling Match Between the Representatives of the Two Cities Last Evening—A Large Attendance at Library Hall—A Fine Exhibition of Spelling Difficult Words—Allegheny Wins the Day—One of ther School Teachers Carries off the Prize—Another Challenge—The Contest to be Repeated Next Week.**

The great spelling match of the season came off at Library Hall last night, which was witnessed by a good house. The night was a delightful one, and parties interested in the contest flocked thither to see their friends either fall in the fray or stand up stoutly against their contestants, as they struggled for the mastery of difficult words. It was generally understood that the match was between a select few from Pittsburgh and a like number from her sister city, Allegheny. The latter had challenged the former to meet her representatives in Library Hall, at a time which would be agreeable to all parties concerned and after due consideration, last night was chosen for the two armies to meet upon the open field, which in this case proved to be the stage in the Hall. The matter was thoroughly advertised and in the interim spelling matches were being held in the different churches and halls of the two cities and the committees having the matter in charge of selecting those who were to be put forward in this public contest, kept a keen lookout for those who proved to be good spellers at the smaller matches.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

On assembling at the hall last night, it was found that Messrs. Wm. N. Howard and George A. Keily, who had been chosen on the Allegheny side, were not on hand, and the place of one of them was filled by the selection of another party. Rev. W. B. Watkins was also absent from the Pittsburgh battalion, on account of sickness, so there were only twelve left to take the stage. While preparations were being made to get the sides filled and properly arranged, it was thought best to furnish the audience with something to entertain them, and Mrs. Taylor gave a select reading, which was received with applause. Hon. F. B. Brunot, Judge Kirkpatrick and Hon. A. Monroe, Esq., then took their places on the rostrum, and the chairs of the spellers were set in a row on either side. Two stands were placed in front of the Judges for the reporters, and the referee, to whom the task of hunting out the words in dispute was given, before the judges would announce their decision. After a short consultation, it was decided that when a word was spelled two different ways, the party spelling it either way was to be allowed to remain on the floor. It was also understood that if a word was missed it should be dropped and no one would be allowed to try it again, as those who would follow would have the benefit of the mistake made by their predecessor.

Mr. Moore took the floor and made the above statements, and then proceeded to act as "school-master"—having been selected to pronounce the words. While the gentleman was talking at different times, others showed signs of a desire to snatch from him his robe of authority as "pedagogue," but he would invariably get off a good humored joke, and gave all to understand that he was "runnin' the spellin'."

THE SPELLERS.

The following were the spellers on the two sides as indicated, the captains being placed at the head of the lists:

| *Pittsburgh.* | *Allegheny.* |
|---|---|
| W. R. Ford, | Edwin S. Craig, |
| E. M. Still, | Alex. V. Dolmedge, |
| John P. Scott, | Edward Bryan, |
| Chester Robie, | J. B. Kennedy, |
| J. B. Flack, | W. S. Meek, |
| W. J. Jackson, | Miss J. Calvin, |
| Mrs. Ellen Black, | Miss Lizzie V. Brown |
| Mrs. M. A. Stratton, | Miss Lucy Rogers, |
| Miss Alice J. Jackson | Miss Lizzie Barton, |
| Mrs. H. Hamilton, | Miss Katie Strasser, |
| James L. Harrison, | Miss Anna Frazier, |
| D. R. Brubaker. | Miss Ella Boyle. |

Having been ordered to stand up Mr. Moore said he thought it best to start out on easy words, and

THE CONTEST WAS INAUGERATED.

The first word given was "showing," which the Pittsburgh side was called up to spell, and then followed the Allegheny side on dissyllables equally as simple. The first round proved disastrous to the city across the smooth waters of the Alleghany, for their numbers were reduced to ten when the end of the line had been reached. Miss Katie Strasser was the first to fall on the word "peaceable," which she spelled "peacable. Alexander Johnson followed her, spelling it on "schrimp."

The Pittsburgh side now rejoiced greatly and their friends in the audience gave expression to their feelings of approval in the downfall of two so early in the fight, by loud applause. But early demonstrations sometimes are but harbingers of a defeat which will afterwards follow, for it is an old axiom that "a bad beginning always makes a good ending," the second round laid out three Pittsburghers, Mrs. Ellen Black sitting down on "copier," Miss Hippie Hamilton on "armfull," and Mr. J. B. Flack on "willfull." Now the

TIME OF REJOICING

came for the Alleghenians, and another season of applause stopped the wheels of progress as applied to the spelling. The third round was too much for Mr. J. B. Kennedy of the *Mail*, and he retired amid deafening shouts on "deliquess," and Miss J. Calvin followed on "reconiter." On the fourth round Miss Lucy Rogers failed on "sortee," and on the fifth Captain Ewin S. Craig quit the field on "manoover," and he disappeared in the shades of darkness behind the curtains when Mr. Moore cried out "down." Mr. E. M. Still left the stage on "gramineverous," and only four remained on the Pittsburgh side, while Allegheny looked upon her fair trio of ladies who were battling nobly for victory. The warfare had reached fever heat, and when W. R. Ford retired on "moidor" the sides

WERE EQUALLY DIVIDED.

The spelling continued some time before there were any more victims to misfortune, but when there was a break in the line, confusion followed, the ranks were broken and a few minutes finished the work. Prof. Brubaker got his tongue around "prosopopaya," but it wasn't correct and he left to find consolation among those who had gone on before him.

Miss Alice Jackson tried "rouze," but failed, and now Mrs. M. A. Stratton was left alone against the trio which had stood unhurt among the tongue twisters. Finally Mrs. Stratton succumbed on "stagirite" and Allegheny had won the day, with Miss Lizzie Barton, Miss Lizzie Brown and Miss Annie Frazier on the floor.

At this point Mr. Kennedy, of the *Mail*, appeared on the stage and began to congratulate the young ladies on their success, and he was followed by a host of others who were in the height of their glory over the result. Judge Kirkpatrick next arose and said: "If it be the will of the audience, the orthographical acclaim of those remaining will be tested to see who is to have the magnificent dictionary which is to be presented to the victor." Voices from the room called out "spell on," and the first word did the deed, for Miss Barton got it "tackegraphy" and Miss Brown put it "tackigraphy."

LEAVING MISS FRAZIER

champion, who rendered it correctly. The next thing on the programme was to present the dictionary, which was done in a neat address by W. D. Moore, Esq., and Judge Kirkpatrick was called upon to respond, but he asked his friend Hon. Mr. Brunot to take his place and the gentleman made a few remarks which were warmly received. The Pittsburgh side then challenged their opponents to another contest to take place next week and it was publicly announced. The same persons are to take part in the coming fight, and as it has not been determined, as yet, when they will meet, notice will be given through the city papers. The books used last night were Henderson's test words, Hinkle's test words, spelling book, and Greezy's Grammar School speller. Some of the words selected were among the most difficult, and taken as a whole, the two clases did remarkably well. The occasion was one of much enjoyment and the audience seemed to appreciate what was going on in a degree which was highly satisfactory to those participating.

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····The Coroner held twelve inquests last month.

····The Common Pleas Court No. 2 is still engaged on the argument list.

····The new uniforms will be donned by the officials at the Penitentiary next Monday.

····The repairing of dam No. 3, in the Monongahela river, is being expeditiously pushed forward.

···· Ben Hogan offers to fight Tom Allen for $2,500 a side, but there is no certainty that he will stand up to his offer.

····The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon at its new location in the Germania Bank building.

····Lillie Leonard, the young woman who was so badly burned on Tuesday, at the residence of Mrs Keating, on Third avenue, is dead.

····The reunion of the Alumni of West Winster College was held at Blair's on Tuesday evening and proved to be a most enjoyable affair.

····The missing informations against the alleged gamblers were found yesterday by the Assistant District Attorney in the Grand Jury room.

····A spelling match was held on Tuesday evening at the East Common M. P. church. It was largely attended and passed off with great eclat.

····The Keystone Rolling mills, on Second avenue, started up yesterday morning, but it is not known whether they will run any length of time or not.

····The paper makers say that the rags they have received this year are more broad-bare than usual, which they attribute to the general prevalence of hard times.

····A notice yesterday on the black-board in the Chamber of Commerce rooms stated that after April 1st only those holding tickets of membership would be admitted.

····The argument on Bill 54 will be brought before the Supreme Court at the earliest moment. A correspondence has been opened with the Chief Justice with that end in view.

····The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of the convicted murderers, Murray and Myers, will take place to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at ten o'clock A. M.

····Members of Councils for 1874 will call on Captain Cooper, Messenger of Councils, and get their *Municipal Record*. The Captain is anxious to have those entitled to a copy receive his favors.

····The Monongahela Water Company has decided to commence laying pipes in the South Side hill wards and not wait for the action of Councils as to whether the works will be purchased by the city.

····A temperance meeting will be held this evening in the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Rev. J. H. Hull, pastor. Miss Haller, Mrs. Youngson, Mrs. Gormley and others will address the meeting.

····Thieves went through the residence of Mrs. Lorenz, No. 10 James street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. They tossed things around in a lively manner, but secured nothing of value.

····The steamboat "Exchange" collided yesterday morning with a bar at the mouth of Saw Mill Run, on the south side of the Ohio river. No damage was done, but it did not amount to anything serious.

····The attention of the Inspectors of the Board of Health is called to the offensive odor arising from decaying vegetable matter on the Monongahela river bank, at the north end of the Birmingham bridge.

····The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Golden presiding, and directed the Controller to advertise for bids for the renting of that portion of the wharf now occupied by Lysle & Sons.

····The following are the vestrymen elected for St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of the South Side: Messrs. Nicolas Allen, John Shuck, John Hughes, Wm. Davis, H. Garrett, O. O. Phillips, Wm. Jones, and John Wiler.

····The railroad company's rolling-mills in Conshohocken, Montgomery county, have *a thousand and five tons of nails and two hundred tons of bar iron*, making the heaviest week's work ever done at the mill since its establishment.

····One of the jurors in the Myers case says he is convinced that Myers was properly convicted of murder in the first degree, and that he will not sign any petition for his pardon. Ten other jurors are quoted as supporting this opinion.

····At another meeting of the sub-committee of the Water Committee, which was appointed to examine and report as to the propriety of abandoning the Hiland avenue reservoir, was held yesterday afternoon, but nothing was done beyond discussing the matter.

····Patrick Curran was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mr. Thomas Barnes, the well-known safe manufacturer, who charges him with felonious assault and battery in striking him a similar blow on the head with a rod of iron. The defendant was locked up for a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

····Mrs. Ann Craney, of Allegheny, has entered suit for trespass *vi et armis* against Chief Bigham, his assistant, Detectives Bowden and Harry Williams and John McConkey, policemen. The offense consists in the defendants having, without warrant of law, searched plaintiff's house for stolen goods.

····The Committee on Poor Farm of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and agreed to report the ordinance referred to them by Councils, authorizing the exchanging of a narrow strip of land at the Poor Farm, now owned by the county, to the West Penn R. R. Co., back to Councils with a favorable recommendation.

····The folks in a house on Robinson street, Allegheny, yesterday morning in the progress of their house cleaning made a bonfire of a lot of old rubbish, and were astonished to find half of the fire Department in front of the house in a few minutes. Explanations followed and the firemen retired, in a pensive frame of mind.

····Amos Wooden *alias* John Johnson, who is charged with stealing a valuable horse from Adam Wahl, Esq., of Lawrence, in the tenth ward, was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor for trial. The prisoner is supposed to be implicated in one or two other horse stealing operations which are being worked up by Detective Rivers.

····Rev. Oscar Hufford will deliver a lecture this evening in Brown's A. M. E. Church, Boyle street, Allegheny, on "What I Know About Not Knowing English." The proceeds are for the benefit of the church, which is now in most needy circumstances. Mr. Hugo has kindly volunteered to give his services free of charge. Admission ten cents.

····We are indebted to Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, that prince among educators, for copies of the lectures on the "Nursery and Kindergarten," by Eglantine Hoch. The lectures are very interesting, and contain a great deal of practical information that could be made of incalculable value to all who have the training of chilren in charge.

····J. H. Sadler, the celebrated English oarsman, has challenged Eph. Morris, of this city, or George Brown, of Halifax, to row him a five mile race for the championship of the world, allowing them expenses and the race to be rowed on the River of Tyne. Eph. says he won't go to England to row, and wouldn't decline a contest if Sadler was nearer at hand.

····John Wesley Church has received her new pastor, Rev. John Fiddler, from Bedford, an old veteran. The church is said to be a flourishing condition. The trustees and members of the John Wesley Church will tender to Dr. N. H. Williams a gold medal for his rushing into the midst of the storm with heart and will and for his laboring faithful and also for his upright life. The Allegheny Conference of Zion connection will meet in the Avery Mission Church the second Wednesday in September.

····The alarm of fire at eight o'clock last night from box 23, was caused by a slight fire at the residence of Mrs. Israel, No. 257 Penn avenue. Two girls with a lighted candle went into a room and about ten minutes after they left it was discovered to be on fire. It is thought that some of the clothing it contained was accidentally ignited. The building was almost suffocated by the smoke, and had to be carried out. The loss will amount to about $100.

····The teachers in the Wilkinsburg school have been informed by Secretary Kelker that the Board of Education will not be responsible for their salaries after to-day, owing to the decision of the Court against the legality of the annexation of the Thirty-seventh ward. The township will now proceed to resume control of the school, and as it is desirable to keep it up to its present high standard, and to retain Superintendent J. N. Stephenson, a meeting of citizens has been called for to-night, in the school house, to discuss the matter.

····There were four persons killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the last forty-eight hours. The express yesterday morning struck a woman named Miss McBride, aged seventy years, and instantly killed her. The accident occurred at Johnstown. Last Tuesday night at ten o'clock two men were run over and killed near Altoona. It appears that three men were walking on the track when a train came thundering along, and only one of the three escaped. Yesterday a train West struck a man near Latrobe and killed him instantly, mangling his body in a frightful manner. The names of the victims are as yet unknown.

····In the matter of the application for the incorporation of a ferry company, under the name of the Chartiers ferry, Attorney General Dimmick expresses the opinion that notices of such application, under the general corporation act, must be published in English newspapers, and not in German. He quoted authorities to show that the publication of such notice in German papers was contrary to the law; that when an act of Assembly provides for a notice in newspapers, it always means English papers, unless some other be expressly mentioned. In this case the notice was published, in Allegheny county, in one English and one German paper. The Attorney General's opinion has been laid before the Governor.

**PERSONAL.**

***Assistant Controller Livsey was in the Crimean war.

***Captain Wooldridge, of the Thirtieth ward police station, entertained 616 tramps last month.

***Mr. J. N. Gotthold, who went to New York to have his eyes treated, has returned considerably improved.

***Mr. H. D. Denny has been elected First Lieutenant, and Mr. H. Denny McKnight, Second Lieutenant of Co. C. Duquesne Greys.

**New and Rich Designs**

In fine furniture, at 169 Smithfield street.
J. L. LYTLE & CO.

## THE COURT RECORD.

**A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.**

**United States District Court.**

*(Before Judge McCandless.)*

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie. On motion of assignee an order was made directing the Clerk to draw a check on the U. S. Depository, in favor of T. S. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, for $1,858 58, the proceeds of sale of certain personal property.

Olds & Davis, bankrupts, Warren county. On duty certified petition, with proof of notice, etc., an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented, an order was made allowing the sale of certain personal property of John L. McD. Crossan.

T. W. Briggs, executor vs. Jas. A. Stewart. The argument on the rule to show cause why the libel should not be dismissed, was fixed for the 2d prox.

S. T. Woodruff assignee vs. M. Ohlman. The argument to show cause why S. M. Brainard, master should not return the evidence to court, was fixed for April 1st.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Richard S. Waring and Orville T. Waring, partners as Waring Bros. and Waring Bros. & Co., by a number of their creditors. The usual order was granted.

Andrew C. Taggart, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer.

On motion of Hon. David Reed, Robert S. Frazier, of this city, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

Julius Saks, of Tioga county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Smith.

**Common Pleas Court No. 1.**

*(Before Judges Sterrett, and Collier.)*

The jury found for defendants in the case of David Jones vs. E. B. Godfrey and C. L. Clark, previously reported.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Eliza Ann Foster by her next friend vs. A. M. Foster, a libel in divorce on the ground of desertion.

In the case of Hudson H. Newlon vs. Dunn, Cornell & Co., an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $723 97.

Susanna Ewing applied to the Court for leave to secure to herself her separate earnings.

In the case of Britton vs. Bese et al., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff for $100.

The case of Limbach vs. Bartner, et al., an action to recover damages for an alleged illegal levy on household goods, is on trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

McMarlan vs. Penna. Co.
Pfiel vs. Pfiel.
Same vs. Same.
Coop vs. McKearney.
Ross vs. Campbell.
Boyd vs. Phillips.
Murdock et al. vs. Meldrum.
Crawford vs. Mulholland et al.
Hillerich et al. vs. Rout et al.
Hoerr vs. Rebhol.
Striepecke & Co. vs. Schricber et ux.
Doron vs. Brinton.
Voll vs. Schmidt.
Voll vs. Friday.
Miller vs. Scanlon & Co.
Harkins vs. Knox.
Wallace vs. McMurray et al.
Mellon Bros. vs. Jackson Stewart et al.

**Common Pleas Court No. 2.**

*(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)*

The hearing of cases on the argument list is still in progress.

**Orphans Court.**

*(Before Judge Hawkins.)*

This Court was in session yesterday morning, and on the 12th of April all accounts for this term will be taken up, audited, and distribution made according to law.

**Criminal Court.**

*(Before Judge Ewing.)*

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Maria Pruting, indicted on oath of Ida Stair, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutrix within ten days.

On motion of the defendant, a *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Gillbreath, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Barbara Carson.

John Mahon was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, preferred by George W. Davis.

Joseph Rodgers pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by J. H. Kennedy, and was sentenced to the work house for sixty days.

Charles Ross was convicted of feloniously entering a building and larceny, and acquitted of receiving stolen goods. Charles Usinger was convicted of receiving.

Joseph Barnum was convicted of fornication, charged by Ann McCall.

Matthew Bauer was convicted of obstructing an officer and assault and battery upon a constable. J. D. Hoerr was the prosecutor.

Patrick Lyons is on trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on a child of Mary Harrington, seven years old.

The argument list will engage the attention of this Court to-day and to-morrow, and jury trials will be resumed on Monday next.

**COUNTY REGISTER'S REPORT.**

**Monthly Statement of the Business in the Office.**

Following is the report of County Register Gray for the month of March, showing an unusually large amount of business transacted in the office during this period:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

| Decedent. | Executors. |
|---|---|
| | James I. Kuhn |
| David E. Park | Andrew D. Smith |
| | James B. Scott |
| Sophia Hunt | Eleanor Bech |
| Frances McParland | John H. Bell |
| David R. Miller | Rachel Miller |
| | Robert Hopper |
| Samuel Hopper | Arthur J. Hopper |
| | John Hopper |
| Wm. G. Dravo | Wm. Johnson |
| Thomas S. Lewis | Hon. J. W. F. White |
| Alice H. Spencer | Hon. J. W. F. White |
| Jacob Mangold | Adam Mangold |
| William Hunter | Graham Scott |
| Louisa Brandis | Charles Brandis |
| Edward O'Sullivan | Catharine O'Sullivan |
| Jacob Marks | Simon Kaufman |
| James Borney | |
| Francis Armstrong | Samuel Leary |
| J. Frank Quigg | Mrs. M. Jane Penney |
| | William McDowell |
| James McDowell | Robert D. Humes |
| Sarah Williams | Dr. J. D. Schooley |
| John B. Davis | Lillie B. Davis |
| James Pitfield | Jane Pitfield. |
| | Joseph Spencer |
| Jessie Klinefelter | |
| Wm. H. Hagan | |
| Christain Burgdorf | Augusta Burgdorf |
| Elizabeth Bensinger | Daniel Esenwein |
| Micheal Hoch | Christian Hoch |
| Jonald Stewart | Samuel H. Goldthorp |
| Annie M. Gillespie | Rev. John Gillespie |
| John Scott | David Scott |

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

| *Decedents.* | *Administrators.* | *Bonds.* |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. R. Fitzsimons. | J. A. Fitzsimons | $40,000 |
| James Scott | Magnus Pflaum | 100 |
| Nancy Barns | A. D. Burns | 200 |
| Nancy J. McCabe | Thomp. McCabe | 10,000 |
| Wm. Sarver | Mary Ann Sarver | 400 |
| Jacob Kobert | Mary A. Kobert | 100 |
| A. McCandless | Thomas Jamison | 4,000 |
| | Geo. Q. Holmes | |
| Norval Holmes | Mat. L. McIlvain | 200 |
| David King | Wm. H. King | 40,000 |
| Amanda Barnes | Robert Barnes | 800 |
| Jacob Baker | A. C. Jarrett | 100 |
| Thomas Gray | Jane Gray | 1,200 |
| John N. Gibson | Mrs. L. Gibson | |
| | Jas. Mc Vibbon | 1,800 |
| Jas. H. Stewart | Mary A. Stewart | 600 |
| Jno. N. Myler | Catharine Myler | 600 |
| Robt. E. Bopkins | Mary G. Hopkins | 700 |
| Geo. Zaschbach | C. M. Zieschkan | 2,000 |
| John M. Walther | W. K. Walther | 800 |
| Andrew Lawson | Isabella Watson | 1,000 |
| John Sheplar | S. Chamberlain | 12,000 |
| James Burnley | Francis Torrence | 1,000 |
| Ellen Degan | Adam Dietz and | 100 |
| | John J. Shade | 4,000 |
| Wm. Heinz | Wm. Barns | 600 |
| Elizah'h Wilkinson | James Irvin | 5,000 |
| E. J Hauch | Wm. P. Murray | 3,000 |
| Geo. McCormick | M'ry A B Hagan | 10,000 |
| Wm. H. Hagan | D W C Carroll | 3,000 |
| Sarah Carroll | Rachel Miller | 500 |
| Jessie Klinefelter | Robert Hopper | |
| Ellen Barrett | Ed. Barrett | 300 |
| David Magogney | Wm B Magogney | 1,000 |
| Jane Walker | A. E. Walker | 1,200 |
| Anton Michel | Michael Rihn | 100 |
| Michael Merkill | Pat McGann | 600 |
| Michael Neville | John O Keefe | 4,000 |
| Charles Fahey | Isaac Walker | 1,100 |
| Rose Sloan | M. A. Sloan | 200 |
| Henry McClung | Jos. H. Sawyer | 5,000 |
| Edward Rodgers | Mark Rodgers | 110 |
| Jno. A. Schuchman | Jno F Schuchm'n | 2,000 |
| Alice Walker | Henry Walker | 500 |
| John Burns | David Burns | 600 |
| James A. Nevin | Wm. Clerk | 100 |
| Jacob Whitesel | Wils'n Whitesel | 2,000 |
| Wm. B. Reynolds | W. A. Lawton | 100 |
| Wm. McKinney | Wm. Neely | 150,000 |
| Sarah Russell | Louise Knappe | 4,000 |
| Rudolph Knappe | Herman Schmitt | 800 |

**Journalistic Spelling Match Suggested.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Since spelling matches have become so very popular, and much benefit is doubtless resulting to all who engage in them, we suggest the propriety of a match for the journalists of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in which the spelling shall be done by writing. The words shall be gentlemen's names, ladies' names, technical terms, and verbs in common use, but less than 25 nor more than 50 of each. After the manuscripts are carefully examined, a full report shall be published in each of the papers, embracing a list of the words, the names of the spellers, the per cent. of their correctness, and whatever else might be a matter of interest. If the project is approved let us have arrangements for it made forthwith. H.

**Always on Hand**

to attend to the wants of customers, Capt. Charles W. Vanhook, so long with the old firm of B. T. Young & Co., the Captain represents Furniture as it really is, and from our very large stock you can be suited in style and prices.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
(Successors to T. B. Young & Co.),
169 Smithfield street.

**The best** Butter Biscuit ever made Rising Sun. Sold by all grocers.

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Of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library suites, at close prices, at No. 169 Smithfield street.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
Successors to T. B. Young & Co.

**Bargains**

In Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture. at J. L. Lytle's, 169 Smithfield street, successors to T. B. Young & Co.

## BIDWELL STREET OPENING.

**A Lively Fight Between the Citizens and the Railroad Company—The Points of the Dispute.**

There is nothing which seems to arouse the belligerency of property owners so easily as the matter of street openings, and some of the liveliest fights known in municipal history have had their origin from this source. Just now the people of a part of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and the railroad company have one of these interesting scrimmages on hand, concerning the extension or opening of Bidwell street. The street as it is at present, terminates at a board fence, which bounds the property of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company. This condition of affairs has existed for so long that the railroad company did not know that the street had been laid out through the property they had purchased, and when they built their new roundhouse and secured the vacation of Fremont street, they never thought of Bidwell street, which ran through their property. This section is about two squares long and terminates at Washington street. The company laid a net work of tracks over it, connecting with their new roundhouse and never anticipated trouble until one day last year their attention was called to the fact. At first they thought the city had no claim, but a careful examination of the records convinced them of that error. They then proposed, as a compromise, to make another street deflecting at an angle westward so as to run parallel with the tracks and terminate at Washington avenue; but this proposition was not accepted. An ordinance was subsequently passed by Councils authorizing the grading and paving of the street, the members of Council generally supposing that some compromise could be effected by which it would not be necessary to cross the tracks, but the citizens in the locality insisted that the street should be opened and have been urging the matter pretty vigorously of late.

The question under this pressure came before the Street Committee on Monday evening when the railroad company presented a new plan for a compromise. This proposition is substantially to build a bridge, running north and south on Sedgwick street over the railroad crossing at Washington avenue, and to build another bridge over the same crossing, running east and west over Washington avenue. This would free both Washington avenue and Sedwick street travel from the danger at this crossing—and, it is contended by the railroad company, would make two good streets out of the present one. This would be better than the opening of Bidwell street—while if Bidwell street is opened they will be compelled to take up their tracks, and in consequence abandon their shops and round house. To carry out this plan of bridges would entail a cost of perhaps $70,000—the railroad company to foot the greater part, if not all, the bill.

The citizens and property owners in the locality, however, do not look with favor on the plan, as they say it would ruin their property. To make a grade to suit the bridges, Sedgwick street and Washington avenue for several squares on both sides they say, would have to be raised, and the land on both sides would be greatly damaged, would be valueless. They further contend that when the bridges were made, the outlets would not be as direct as by the Bidwell street route, and that the company had no right to take away their street without a hearing.

All these points were debated at length at the meeting of the Street Committee, and much feeling was exhibited—the discussion at times being of a decidedly exhilarating character. The railroad authorities claim that if "the bit of the street" they occupied was taken from them it would lead to an abandonment of their shops, and the removal of the same from the city; but the other side contended that the street was a necessity, and ought to be opened at all hazards.

The plan, however, at the close, received the quasi-approval of the Committee in so far as authorizing surveys to be made, and the plans and profiles to be handed in for future action. The contest promises to be a very lively one when it reaches Councils.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

Owing to the fact that the management desire to have "Charity" put upon the stage in good style, and to perfect all arrangements, it was not played last night, as we stated it would be, but "Whose Wife" was repeated instead. "Charity" will be presented to-night, and as *Ruth Tredgett* is the character in which Miss Gray is said to appear to the best advantage, we have no doubt but that she will have a good house. She is a handsome lady and a very graceful and accomplished actress.

**Charlotte Cushman's Readings.**

The readings to be given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon by Charlotte Cushman, promises to be very largely attended. The sale of reserved seats commenced yesterday morning, and has been supposed of in a lively manner, indicating a proper appreciation of the great actress and reader, by the people in this vicinity. The lady is one of the most versatile and attractive of entertainments, and we do not wonder that she always secures such large houses in Pittsburgh. To hear her read is to enjoy an intellectual pleasure that will be remembered as long as the recollection of the past remains. The selections which she has chosen for her two entertainments will give a full opportunity for the display of her genius, and will be, afford a variety in each programme—which will make it enjoyable to all.

**The Centennial Tea Party.**

We have no fear but that the Tea Party to be given next week at Library Hall will be highly successful. A sufficient guarantee in that it is to be given by the ladies of those who know no such word as fail.

**Dora.**

The play of "Dora" will be produced on Saturday night, at Library Hall, by the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association for the benefit of the poor. Seats are for sale at Kleber's, on Wood street.

**Trimble's Varieties